



Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-91-162
Wednesday
21 August 1991

Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-91-162

CONTENTS

21 August 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Soviet Journalist Views START Ratification [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDschau 20 Aug]	1
USSR Violates 'Spirit' of INF, CFE Accords [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 1 Aug]	1
Rejoinder to Charge of Treaty Violation [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 13 Aug]	2

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Ambassador to Iran: No Change in Foreign Policy [Tehran IRIB]	4
Observers Discusses Union Treay, Human Rights [Moscow Radio]	4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Reportage on U.S. Reaction to Events in Moscow	5
Report Notes Administration Comments [IZVESTIYA 21 Aug]	5
'Confusion' Over Events [IZVESTIYA 21 Aug]	5
Bush Criticism of Events Cited [Moscow Radio]	6
New Ambassador Arrives in Moscow [TASS]	6

China

Official Says USSR Still Wants Conference [AFP]	6
---	---

Northeast Asia

Yanayev Letter to Kaifu Says Treaties Valid [Tokyo KYODO]	7
ROK Trade Volume Reaches \$523 Million in 1991 [TASS]	7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Soviet

Special Supreme Soviet Session To Meet 26 Aug [Moscow TV]	8
Committee Says Students Not To Be Consripted [Moscow TV]	8

Political & Social

PRAVDA Reports Yanayev Press Conference [20 Aug]	8
'Statement' by State of Emergency Committee [PRAVDA 20 Aug]	11
Union Ministry Cancels RSFSR MVD Orders [PRAVDA 21 Aug]	12
Emergency Committee Decree Restricts Broadcasts [Moscow TV]	12
Journalists Demand Lift of Ban [Vladivostok Radio]	13
Two Party Newspapers Reported Closed [AFP]	13
Yanayev Decree Nullifies Yeltsin Decrees [TASS]	13
Kryuchkov, Yazov Reportedly Resign [INTERFAX]	14
KGB Denies Kryuchkov Resignation [TASS]	14
Yazov Resignation Denied [TASS]	14
TASS Reports Pavlov Ill	14
Kryuchkov Refuses To Attend Russian Soviet [AFP]	15

KGB Says Gorbachev Safe in Crimea [TRUD 21 Aug]	15
Primakov, Bakatin Demand Troop Withdrawal [INTERFAX]	15
Defense Ministry Defends Using Army [PRAVDA 20 Aug]	15
Rumors of Military Insubordination Denied [INTERFAX]	16
General Rejects Rumors on Military Actions [Moscow Radio]	16
'Vremya' Carries Interview With Tank Troops [Moscow TV]	17
Komsomol Urges Soldiers, Youth Not to Fight [Moscow TV]	17
Colonel Alksnis Predicts Return of Cold War [Vienna TV]	17
War Veteran Doubts Leadership's Promises [Moscow Radio]	18
'Law Expert' Defends Emergency Committee [Moscow Radio]	18
Banks Urged to Follow Emergency Committee Orders [Berlin ADN]	19
Central Committee Demands Gorbachev Meeting [TASS]	19
GCTU Demands To See Gorbachev on Television [TASS]	19
INTERFAX Reports Shevardnadze Statement	20
Aleksiy II Says Gorbachev 'Should Be Heard' [TASS]	20
Former Gorbachev Adviser Predicts Coup Failure [Berlin ADN]	21
Envoy to CSFR Confirms Loyalty to Gorbachev [Vienna Radio]	21
Support for State of Emergency Cited [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Aug]	21
Commitment to International Agreements Noted [Moscow International]	21
Article Cautions Against 'Witch-Hunt' [RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 21 Aug]	22
SCSE Said Not Supported in Maritime Region [INTERFAX]	22
International Reaction to Events Viewed [Moscow International]	23
INTERFAX Reviews 20-21 Aug Overnight Events	23
PRAVDA Details 19 Aug Cabinet Sitting [21 Aug]	23
PRAVDA Reports Regional Reactions to Events [20 Aug]	24
TASS Reviews 19 Aug PRAVDA	25

Economic

Reaction to Events in Moscow, State of Emergency	26
State Bank Demands Abidance by USSR Laws [INTERFAX]	26
Local Banks Call for 'Common Sense' [INTERFAX]	27
Overseas Economic Activity Discussed [INTERFAX]	27
Hard Currency Sales Suspended [INTERFAX]	27
Pavlov Never Believed in 'New Marshall Plan' [Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Aug]	27
Entrepreneurs Union President on Difficulties [Moscow Radio]	28
Tax Chief Criticizes Union Treaty Article 9 [PRAVDA 16 Aug]	28
Official on State of Soviet Technology [INTERFAX]	29
Decline of Industrial Production Checked [Moscow International]	30
Situation on Currency Market Said 'Calm' [IZVESTIYA 31 Jul]	30
Black Sea Shipping Company Issues Warning [INTERFAX]	30
State Bank Issues New 10 Ruble Notes [PRAVDA 25 Jul]	30
State Bank Hikes Loan Interest Rate [IZVESTIYA 30 Jul]	31
Moscow Stock Exchange Sales Successful [INTERFAX]	31

Agriculture

Harvesting, Procurement Problems Viewed [PRAVDA 15 Aug]	32
Grain Harvest Continues in Russia, Ukraine [Moscow TV]	33
Railcars Full of Tomatoes Rot in Moscow [Moscow TV]	33

Scientific

Progress Cargo Space Craft Launched [TASS]	34
Ministry Statement on Chernobyl Incident [TASS]	34
Further on Chernobyl Incident [TASS]	34
Changes in Space Policy, Financing Urged [IZVESTIYA 14 Aug]	34
Mir Cosmonauts Experiment With Space Radiation [TASS]	37

Military

Military Involvement, Reaction to Emergency Decree	37
Paratroopers' Commander Not Arrested [INTERFAX]	37
Ministry Denies Insubordination of Officers [TASS]	37
Officer Explains Claims of Changed Allegiance [INTERFAX]	37
Air Fleet Day Celebrated in Moscow	37
Yazov's Order of the Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Aug]	37
Shaposhnikov Addresses Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Aug]	38
Further on Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Aug]	38
'Chain of Disaster' Hits Pacific Fleet [Moscow Russian TV]	38
Rumors of Nuclear Explosion on Warship Denied [Moscow International]	39
Naval Headquarters Moving to Base in Vietnam [TASS]	39
Military Exercise Opened To Western Journalists [Tokyo NHK]	39
Novaya Zemlya Nuclear Program 'No Big Secret' [IZVESTIYA 19 Aug]	39
Air Force Can Replace Civilians in Emergency [KOMсомOLSKAYA PRAVDA 17 Aug]	40
Obituary: Marshal of Aviation Kozhedub [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Aug]	40

BALTIC REPUBLICS

Baltic Leaders Preparing Governments in Exile [Tallinn Radio]	42
Baltic Servicemen Ordered To Obey Commanders [Moscow TV]	42

Estonia

Supreme Council Proclaims 'State Independence' [Tallinn Radio]	42
Details on Proclamation [INTERFAX]	42
TASS Reports Proclamation	42
Reportage on Military Attack on Television Tower	42
People Asked To Guard Radio, TV [Tallinn Radio]	42
Government Statement on Attacks [Tallinn Radio]	42
TV Tower Under Military Control [TASS]	43
Ministry Protests Attack [Tallinn Radio]	43
Lukyanov Agrees To Recall Military [Tallinn Radio]	43
Guard Recounts Occupation [Tallinn Radio]	43
Committee Calls For Strike To Protest Coup [Tallinn Radio]	44
Trade Union Withdraws Strike Appeal [Tallinn Radio]	44
Democratic Union Calls For Strike [Tallinn Radio]	44
Government Defies Order To Evacuate Parliament [AFP]	44
Ruutel, Army Agree Not To Use Weapons [Tallinn Radio]	44
Estonian KGB Has No Instructions From Moscow [Tallinn Radio]	45
People's Front Urges Population To 'Resist' [Tallinn Radio]	45
Ruutel, Savisaar, Nugis Meet Military Official [Tallinn Radio]	45

Latvia

Supreme Council Declares Independence [Riga Radio]	45
Details on Vote [INTERFAX]	46
OMON Units Occupy Chancellery Building [Hamburg DPA]	46
Government Said Continuing To Work [Tallinn Radio]	46
'Rumors' of Seizure 'Unconfirmed' [Radio Vilnius]	46
General Strike On; Parliament Meets in Groups [Tallinn Radio]	46
Regional Television Attacked by Militia Detachment [Riga Radio]	46
Riga Communications Facilities Occupied [Vilnius Radio]	47
Latvian People's Front Says 'Hour Has Struck' [Riga Radio]	47
People's Front Official Addresses Nation [Riga Radio]	47
Riga Declares State Emergency Committee Illegal [Riga Radio]	48
Committee of Latvia Appeals to Supreme Council [Riga Radio]	49
Supreme Council Urges Return of 'Occupied Sites' [Riga Radio]	49
Latvian Communist Party Supports USSR Leaders [Moscow Radio]	49

Lithuania

Landsbergis Denies Landing Rights to 'Criminals' [Radio Vilnius]	49
Pro-Coup Citizens Prepare Government Overthrow [AFP]	49
Destruction of Custom Checkpoints Confirmed [INTERFAX]	50
Border Posts Suspend Work; 'Free of Control' [Moscow TV]	50
Seizure of Media Sources Continues [Radio Vilnius]	50
'Vremya' Reports Troop Deployments in Vilnius [Moscow TV]	50
Military Patrolling Streets; Workers Rally [INTERFAX]	50
Curfew Reported To Have Little Effect [Radio Vilnius]	51
Supreme Council Appeal to Soviet Soldiers [Radio Vilnius]	51
Landsbergis Addresses Nation; Urges Support [Radio Vilnius]	51
Butkevicius Expects Attack on Supreme Council [INTERFAX]	52
Supreme Council Resolution Calls For Strike [Radio Vilnius]	52
Landsbergis To Propose Support for RSFSR [INTERFAX]	52
Vilnius Notes Return of Plane From '11 Jan' [Radio Vilnius]	52
Vagnorius on Military Support for Yeltsin [Radio Vilnius]	53
Prunskiene Says Soviet Army Divided [Hamburg DPA]	53
Ukmerge Rayon Appeals to Legislators [TASS]	53
Sajudis Official on Baltic Situation [Budapest Radio]	53

RSFSR

Republic Supreme Soviet Session Begins 21 Aug	54
Trip to Crimea Discussed [INTERFAX]	54
Two Attempts To Free Gorbachev [AFP]	54
Attempts To Meet Gorbachev Discussed [INTERFAX]	55
Demands For Gorbachev's Release Listed [Radio Vilnius]	55
Khasbulatov on Courage of Muscovites [Moscow International]	55
Yeltsin Addresses Deputies [Moscow International]	55
Yeltsin Issues More Decrees To Combat Events	56
Protection of Law, Order Forces Offered [Vladivostok Radio]	56
Economic Management Body Set Up [Vladivostok Radio]	56
Appoints New Leningrad Commander [Radio Vilnius]	56
Assumes Command of Armed Forces [Radio Triana]	57
President Yeltsin's Comments, Activities Detailed	57
Says Emergency Committee Fleeing Moscow [AFP]	57
Says Tanks Moving on Republic Building [London PRESS ASSOCIATION]	57
Yeltsin, Rutskoy Demands for Action [Vladivostok Radio]	58
Tells Protestors To Maintain Order [AFP]	59
Addresses House of Soviets Rally [INTERFAX]	59
'Behaving Confidently' [Radio Vilnius]	59
Negotiates Troop Issues With Yanayev [Tehran IRNA]	60
Inform Bush About Situation [Berlin ADN]	60
Threatens To Sue Blockading Forces [Tehran IRNA]	60
Says Lukyanov Knew About Coup Plans [Hamburg DPA]	60
Rutskoy Orders Defenders To Resist With Arms [INTERFAX]	60
Reports on Meeting With Lukyanov [Vladivostok Radio]	61
Kozyrev Hints at RSFSR Exile Government [Paris Radio]	61
Visits Washington [INTERFAX]	61
Reactions by Silayev, Others Discussed [Vladivostok Radio]	61
Supreme Soviet Radio Broadcasts Announcement [Radio Triana]	64
Issues Call To Defend Yeltsin [Radio Triana]	64
Reportage on Moscow Commandant's Activities	64
Issues 'Announcement' on Events [Moscow Radio]	64
Order No. 2 Issued [Moscow TV]	65
Curfew Announced [Moscow Radio]	66
Reportage on Situation Near Republic Parliament	66
Attack Called 'Imminent' [Hamburg DPA]	66
Tanks Move Toward Building [London PRESS ASSOCIATION]	66
Gunfire Reported in Area [Radio Vilnius]	67

Scene Outside Building Described [PRAVDA 21 Aug]	67
Crowd Scenes Described [Budapest Radio]	68
Scene at Barricade Areas Described [IZVESTIYA 21 Aug]	68
Defense Minister Kobets Comments [INTERFAX]	68
Kobets Says Siege Easing [AFP]	69
Situation Normalizing [INTERFAX]	69
Deputy Says Troops Withdrawing [Prague Radio]	70
'Radio Triana' Reports Moscow Events	70
Gas Masks Distributed in Russian Parliament [Paris AFP]	71
Deputies Hold News Conference in Moscow [TASS]	71
Leadership's Appeal to Citizens Reported [IZVESTIYA 20 Aug]	72
Three Army Units Said To Support Yeltsin [AFP]	72
Leningrad's Sobchak: City Under 'Lawful Power' [TASS]	73
No State of Emergency in City [Moscow Radio]	73
Trial of Coup Participants Demanded [INTERFAX]	73
Tanks Moving Toward Leningrad [INTERFAX]	74
Stock Exchange on Strike [INTERFAX]	74
Resistance to SCSE Organized [INTERFAX]	74
Resistance Discussed [INTERFAX]	74
Tatarstan To Comply With Committee Resolutions [INTERFAX]	75
President Urges Restraint, Calm [Moscow Radio]	75
Buryat Statement Notes No Need for Emergency [TASS]	75
Commander Denies Paratroopers Supporting Russia [Moscow TV]	75
Paratroopers Seize Moscow Radio Station [INTERFAX]	75
Kamchatka Radio, TV Support Yeltsin [INTERFAX]	76
Moscow Curfew Declared Invalid [Budapest Radio]	76
Moscow City Soviet To View Supply Problems [IZVESTIYA 21 Aug]	76
Gdlyan, Kamchatov Released From Custody [INTERFAX]	76
Kryuchkov Claims KGB Not Involved [INTERFAX]	77
Independent Coal Miners Union Issues Appeal [Vladivostok Radio]	77

WESTERN REPUBLICS

Belorussia

Reaction to State of Emergency Reported	78
Situation 'Calm' in Towns [TASS]	78
Trade Unions Demand Supreme Soviet Session [TASS]	78
Minsk Demonstrations Begin [INTERFAX]	78
Supreme Soviet on State of Emergency	78
Issues Appeal to Citizens [TASS]	78
Official Discusses Emergency [Moscow Radio]	79

Ukraine

Developments in Republic, Reaction Reported	79
Troops Close to Kiev [Budapest Radio]	79
Troops Advancing on Kiev [INTERFAX]	79
Communist Chief Says Party Aims Unchanged [Kiev Radio]	79
Communist Leader Stresses Discipline [TASS]	80
Party Supports Emergency Council [INTERFAX]	80
Black Sea Commander Supports Committee [Kiev Radio]	80
Situation: 'Quite Complex' [INTERFAX]	80
Uzhgorod Town Rejects Emergency Committee [Budapest Radio]	80
Workers Stand By for Strike Action [INTERFAX]	81

Moldova

Reaction to State Emergency Committee Acts	81
Snegur Voices Support for RSFSR [INTERFAX]	81
Kishinev Rallies for Democratic Forces [Moscow TV]	81

Anti-Coup Rally Held in Kishinev [Bucharest ROMPRES]	81
Communist Party Favors Democratic Reforms [TASS]	82
Premier Reaffirms Opposition to Coup [Paris AFP]	82
Social Democrats Protest Coup [Bucharest ROMPRES]	83
SCSE Decisions 'Unlawful' [TRUD 20 Aug]	83
Emergency Committee Rules Declared Not Binding [TASS]	83
Resolution Calls for Gorbachev's Release [Bucharest Radio]	83
Snegur Sets Up Supreme Council for Security [Bucharest ROMPRES]	84

CAUCASUS

Georgia

Decree on Illegal Armed Formations [INTERFAX]	85
---	----

Armenia

Reportage on Armenian Response to Emergency	85
Manukyan Holds News Conference 20 Aug [Moscow Radio]	85
Manukyan on Nagorno-Karabakh [INTERFAX]	85
Situation Reported Stable in Armenia [TASS]	85
Ter-Petrosyan Warns Against 'Rash Actions' [Moscow Radio]	85
Need for Stability Stressed [Yerevan Radio]	86
Pan-National Movement Issues Declaration [Yerevan Radio]	86
Army: No Need for Emergency in Armenia [INTERFAX]	86
Armenian Supreme Soviet Demand Deputy's Release [Yerevan Radio]	86
Enterprises Urge No Break With Union [INTERFAX]	87

Azerbaijan

Tehran Radio Reports Azerbaijan Calm	87
Baku Reports 'Bandits' Attack Kelbadzharskiy [Baku Radio]	87
NKAO Organization Committee Vehicle Attacked [Baku Radio]	87
Hostage Situation Concludes Peacefully	87
Hostages Released [TASS]	87
More on Hostage Release [TASS]	87

CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan

Nazarbayev Comments on Emergency Committee	88
Assails Committee's Moves [TASS]	88
Committee Documents 'Utterly Unlawful' [INTERFAX]	88

Kyrgyzstan

Republic Calm, Organizations Working [Moscow TV]	89
--	----

Uzbekistan

Republic Reaction to USSR State of Emergency	89
Statement by Supreme Soviet, Government [INTERFAX]	89
Karimov Confirms Loyalty to 'Chosen Course' [INTERFAX]	89
Karimov Sees No Need for State of Emergency [Moscow Radio]	89
Supreme Soviet Statement [TASS]	89

Soviet Journalist Views START Ratification

AU2008155191 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Aug 91 p 6

[Interview with Boris Kaimakov, deputy chief editor of the periodical SOVIET UNION TODAY, by Karl Grobe-Hagel and Hans-Helmut Kohl; place and date not given: "START Ratification Shelved"]

[Text] [FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] Is the committee that has assumed power a collective?

[Kaimakov] I think indeed that this is a collective leadership because it is very difficult to define who is currently playing the leading role.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] What strikes us is the fact that three men who command the armed forces in the Soviet Union—Kryuchkov for the KGB and the border troops, Pugo for the troops of the Interior Ministry and OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachment]; and Yazov for the strategic troops and the whole Soviet Army—are all represented in it. Could we therefore define it as a sort of military junta?

[Kaimakov] Describing it as a purely military putsch would be too narrow an interpretation. It is a coup where not only the military forces but also the party apparatus and the military-industrial complex have played an important role.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] That sounds very much like Bonapartism, in other words, the method to wield power between the classes, even against all the classes, based only on actual power.

[Kaimakov] I would not define it as Bonapartism. The point is the power structure in the present Soviet society. Various groups decided to take power, and they did so unexpectedly and very brutally.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] What will be the direct consequences? What can be developed back in the Soviet Union itself, including regarding relations with other countries?

[Kaimakov] I am absolutely sure that the committee will honor the international agreements that have been concluded. That has also been stressed in its statements. That is no problem. A much larger problem is the question as to how this committee will exert power in domestic policy because it can be assumed that there will be unrest among the people.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] Does the Supreme Soviet still exist, and does the Congress of People's Deputies still exist? Can the START agreement be ratified?

[Kaimakov] I am unable to answer your question about the legal justification for depriving the president of his power. We are now waiting for news from Moscow

because the Soviet Constitution provides for the possibility of proclaiming a state of emergency. However, I do not know how this is in line with the deputies' role.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] But the ratification of START depends on it. According to international law, agreements must be ratified by the parliament.

[Kaimakov] Yes, this treaty must, of course, be ratified by the Supreme Soviet. Without ratification, it is invalid; that is so in every other country. As long as the committee maintains the state of emergency during the next six months, it is impossible to imagine that the Supreme Soviet could meet to ratify the treaty. That does not mean, however, that the Soviet Union would not accept the treaty without it being ratified.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] Let us discuss the seven members of the committee once again. Where are they in the CPSU spectrum?

[Kaimakov] They are people who are on the right of the spectrum. That does not mean that they are "enemies of the people." They are the conservatives. The situation in the Soviet Union is extremely complicated, and we can understand the motives of these people who are making positive promises now in an effort to stabilize the situation and put an end to the unrest and persecution of the many nationalities in the republics.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] Today the Union treaty should have been signed by the first three republic presidents. Is the treaty out now?

[Kaimakov] I do not see a chance for the Union treaty in the foreseeable future. I think the treaty will be shelved. I also assume that the treaty was instrumental for those on the right to change the power structure.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU] What does the nomination of Starodubtsev, the peasants' leader, as a committee member mean?

[Kaimakov] Starodubtsev represents so-called collective agriculture in the USSR. He is one of the most active and consistent opponents of the privatization of land in the USSR. He is at the top of a rich kolkhoz. I do not believe that the peasants actively support the privatization of the land, and it is in this sense that he represents the opinion of the peasants in the USSR.

USSR Violates 'Spirit' of INF, CFE Accords

91WC0152A Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA
in Russian 1 Aug 91 p 4

["V.A." report and extracts from U.S. Administration publication: "Soviet Missiles in East Europe: When Did the White House Learn of Their Existence?"]

[Text] The Soviet press, NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA included, has already reported on the complications which have arisen in connection with the Treaty on the

Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles (INF). The problem is the fact, which has suddenly been revealed, of the Soviet Union's delivery of 72 SS-23's (operational-tactical missile-23) to Bulgaria, the GDR, and the CSFR. Yet this fact has been known to the Americans for quite some time, to which the document published below—the U.S. Administration's annual report "Soviet Noncompliance With Arms Control Agreements"—testifies. The report was sent by President Bush to the leaders of Congress at the start of March 1991 and subsequently transmitted via TASS channels. We publish a fragment pertaining to the SS-23 missiles. The NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA editorial office believes that this text contains certain important nuances which have escaped the notice of the Soviet public. Of course, the fact that the United States knew of the Soviet missiles in East Europe long before the present discussion of the problem by no means removes it from the agenda.

OBLIGATION: Article I of the INF Treaty specifies that each side will eliminate all of "its" intermediate-range missiles and will no longer possess such systems. Article V repeats the demand that each side eliminate all "its" shorter-range missiles pertaining to the categories "listed in the Memorandum of Understanding." Article VI prohibits the production and flight testing of any intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. Put together, these provisions also in fact contain a ban on the transfer of the systems limited in accordance with the treaty after the treaty has been signed: each side must eliminate all its intermediate- and shorter-range missiles [RSMD] and does not have the right to manufacture such weapons in the future for any purpose, transfer included. (...)

HISTORY: At the start of 1990, when the GDR officially declared that it was eliminating the SS-23 missiles deployed on its territory, the United States learned of the existence of the SS-23 missiles in the three East European countries for the first time. The Soviet Union declared that it had redeployed the SS-23 missiles in the GDR, CSFR, and Bulgaria prior to the INF taking effect. None of these countries is a party to the INF Treaty. The SS-23 are shorter-range missiles, which are listed in the INF Treaty. The Soviet SS-23 missiles should have been eliminated by 1 November 1989.

A document of 19 May 1989, submitted to a specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, by Soviet representative Khromov points out that 450 SS-23's had been manufactured. As is clear from this document, of these, 239 were eliminated in accordance with the INF Treaty, and 211 were fired for testing purposes or "supplied to Warsaw Pact countries." It does not specify the countries which received the missiles; it does not adduce data on the quantity and class of the missiles obtained by these countries; and it does not specify how many of these 211 missiles were used in testing. The United States now has information that the Soviet Union made approximately 70 SS-23 missiles available to the three above-mentioned East European countries. As of this time the Soviet Union has not

clarified the status of any of the remaining 211 missiles—the number specified in the Khromov document—despite the United States' repeated attempts to obtain such information.

CONCLUSION: On the basis of the facts available as of this time, the U.S. Government cannot conclude that the Soviet actions concerning the transfer of the SS-23 missile systems signify a violation of the INF Treaty. But the facts available do not relieve the Soviet Union of responsibility. One way or another, the fact that the Soviet Union failed to notify the United States of the existence of SS-23 missile systems in the GDR, CSFR, and Bulgaria in the course of the negotiations and in the interim period preceding the GDR's statement testifies to a lack of good faith. The USSR is under a political obligation to contribute to the elimination of this entire class of missiles of Soviet manufacture. The United States is concerned about the existence of these systems and will continue to seek from all the parties concerned facts permitting an incontestable conclusion as to their ownership. (...)

As of this time the Soviet Union has not clarified the status of these missiles, despite the United States' repeated attempts to obtain such information. There is, therefore, serious concern that the Soviet Union has or had SS-23 missiles which have not been declared and dismantled in accordance with the procedures specified by this treaty.

Does this story not remind you, reader, of another, more recent one—involving tanks redeployed beyond the Urals and reassigned to the command of the Navy on the eve of the signing of the CFE Treaty? It is this document which has now been submitted to the U.S. Congress for ratification. However disturbing, the cliché "the Soviets cannot be trusted" has still not become an anachronism, and it is not without reason, after all, that the report quoted above has become an annual.

Yes, formally the Soviet Union is right in both instances. But there is not only the letter but also the spirit of the treaty, not only the legal but also the political responsibility of the parties. However high-flown it sounds, responsibility for the fate of peace. Petty legal chicanery does not become a superpower. If, of course, we wish to continue to call ourselves such.

Rejoinder to Charge of Treaty Violation

91WC0152A Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian
13 Aug 91 p 3

[By Konstantin Mezentsev: "Who Needs Disarmament 'Stakhanov-Mania'?"]

[Text] One is not surprised when one comes across a paragraph in a New York newspaper exciting public opinion to the effect that the problem of our TU-22m bombers (Backfire in English) has remained somewhat separate from the main wording of the Soviet-American treaty on strategic offensive arms [SNV], for example. Or when one sees in Moscow on a television channel a

heated debate on the alleged undue concessions to Washington undermining the security of the USSR contained in this same treaty.

This is both normal and understandable. Very few things have as yet attained the level of planet-wide interests. For this reason journalists and politicians are concerned primarily about the interests of their own countries and their own fellow citizens.

But one opens up, let us assume, NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA. It carries extracts from a U.S. Administration document entitled "Soviet Noncompliance With Arms Control Agreements." It maintains that the naive United States missed several years prior to the INF Treaty taking effect the Soviet side transferring some of its SS-23 missiles to the CSFR, Bulgaria and the GDR. (How this could have happened given the dense satellite electronic surveillance of the Soviet Union and its former Warsaw Pact allies, God and the Pentagon alone know. There is muddle everywhere, however.) Naturally, these missiles were not destroyed. Something needs to be done with them. But on the basis of the current facts the authors of the report write, nonetheless: "...the U.S. Government cannot conclude that the Soviet actions...signify a violation of the INF Treaty."

The Soviet journalist, who signed only his initials, accompanied the extracts from this report to Congress with a brief comment, in which he reproaches our country for, although not having violated the treaty, having acted badly, all the same. The poor Americans were almost fooled. As also in the case of the tanks transferred from Europe "...beyond the Urals and reassigned to the command of the Navy on the eve of the signing of the CFE Treaty."

It is offensive when one encounters elementary incompetence. Doubly so in a respected newspaper.

"On the eve," in the case of the tanks, is computed at a minimum of three years. This is the first point. Second, the arms race has brought the world to a state where simply no disarmament document can be up to date.

Take, for example, that same just-mentioned conventional arms treaty. Serious military experts (not only Soviet) now believe, for example, that our side took insufficiently into account the possibilities of the transfer of NATO forces into the "Turkish pocket," hard by the USSR border. Which, incidentally, was borne out in the course of the Iraq-Kuwait crisis—in fact, not in theory.

But I began to write this rejoinder by no means to reprove the anonymous author from NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA for being unpatriotic. I would simply like my colleagues to remember that they are read not only by the Russian-speaking population of New York's Brighton Beach. Despite the end of the cold war and the warm, informal relations taking shape between the Soviets and Americans, we remain, for all that, different great powers. And our interests, although not hostile, are different.

These relations are regulated by documents in international law. And each will, within the framework of what has been signed, uphold the interests of his own country. Not the other way around. Living by the law is by no means "legal chicanery," as NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA believes. It is this which becomes a "super-power," not disarmament "Stakhanov-mania."

As far as the problems in respect to the missiles are concerned, specialists on both sides understand their complexity and intricacy full well. They understand and are beginning increasingly in their solution to rely on one another's good will and the new political thinking. These factors worked in first-rate fashion in both the instances raised by the newspaper, incidentally.

Ambassador to Iran: No Change in Foreign Policy

LD2008170291 Tehran IRIB Television
First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT
20 Aug 91

[Text] Vladimir Godov, the Soviet ambassador to Iran, said today: After the ousting of Mikhail Gorbachev the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy will not change. He said at a press conference: The continuation of Soviet foreign policy will include the Middle East, particularly Iran, and the relations, mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations will continue. He assured that the Soviet Union would continue its cooperation with all countries. In reply to a question as to whether the removal of Gorbachev caught him by surprise he said: This event was somewhat unexpected. He added: The situation in the USSR and in Moscow is calm, and what occurred is part of the Soviet Union's internal affairs.

Observers Discusses Union Treaty, Human Rights

LD1808174191 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program
Radio-1 Network in Russian 1230 GMT 18 Aug 91

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobyshev; Svevolod Ivanovich Sovva, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration; and All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Vladimir Georgiyevich Pasko]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Pasko] The legacy of the cold war and the old mentality is still in politics. If we speak at the political level, the example you just gave, with Japan, is the most obvious one. The United States formulates its ideas in a more civilized way. For instance, in the recent statement by Bush, which we have already mentioned—his message on the new U.S. strategy for 1991—there is no ideological factor in politics. This is not mentioned in the way the Japanese, or the NEW YORK TIMES do. The U.S. leadership does not stoop that low and it is clear why. Because the principle of deideologization of politics has already been discussed and adopted at the top level. However, the ideas which are formulated even by Bush jar you. The president states: Our responsibility as a country is not only to ensure protection of our citizens and our interests but also to give assistance in the creation of a new world. It seems that everything is all right. But the further you read—what kind of world? In which our ideals are not simply preserved but will flourish.

[Kobyshev] This is the whole point. The United States has always thought that its ideas are those of all mankind. When, over 30 years ago, things happened in Cuba, it was a great shock to the United States. How come? How

can anyone object to the rules established by the United States of America? You have just said that Washington's guidelines do not exactly coincide with Washington's actions. Well, the course proclaimed in declarations is, so to speak, deideologized. This is not so as far as Cuba is concerned. Why must Cuba follow the route which is dictated by the United States and live according to the American values? If the Cubans think that this is how they must live, who has the right to make them—they are even made to do so by use of arms—live in a different way? [passage omitted]

[Pasko] All that you have been talking about now again draws attention to our internal affairs, and, first and foremost, to the need for us to remain the great power that we have been so far, in the world balance of powers. Everything plays a role here: first, the economy, then, the weapons that we possess, and the general morale in the society. This is clear to everyone. This is why such great attention is being paid now to the Union treaty which we must sign on the 20th. The treaty is as necessary as air, and we keep coming across this.

As you know, we are now preparing to receive in Moscow the participants of the conference on the human dimension. This is a permanent human rights mechanism. What is this all about?

[Kobyshev] If you remember, this group of issues used to cause horror among Soviet diplomats not so long ago, while the West for its part used to attack us on all fronts, thinking that this is where they could be the outright winners. So what a surprise it was for Western diplomacy when first in Vienna, if I am not mistaken, Ambassador Kashlev and then at the first, historic, conference in Paris, and then in Copenhagen, our diplomats said: Yes, human rights are the most important thing of all. [passage omitted]

Now we have everyone used to the fact that we are in the forefront of the fight for human rights. Of course, there are some difficulties. First, what is taking place in our country does not quite tally with human rights. Second, what has already been discussed, that the conference is going to be convened when it is not yet quite clear what the Soviet Union, in fact, is going to be. A union of how many republics? Whom will the USSR represent? This, of course, does not make the work of our diplomats at the forthcoming conference any easier. However, maybe it is going to stimulate it up to a point—I mean, the conference and our diplomacy, because, no one wants to see the Soviet Union as a state that has fallen apart, still in possession of nuclear arms, with all the unpleasant consequences. Although someone may want to see this state falling apart, serious politicians, however, reject this option as extremely dangerous. [passage omitted]

United States & Canada

Reportage on U.S. Reaction to Events in Moscow

Report Notes Administration Comments

PM2908194191 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
21 Aug 91 Union Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent A. Blinov under the general headline "The World Is Concerned: Foreign Reaction to Events in the USSR": "Washington"]

[Text] U.S. President G. Bush has returned to Washington from Kennebunkport (Maine), where he was on vacation. Secretary of State J. Baker and Secretary of Defense R. Cheney also interrupted their leave and are returning to the U.S. capital. All this is connected with the reports coming out of Moscow, administration spokesmen report.

Prior to taking off from Kennebunkport in the morning, Bush held a news conference at which he commented on the cables that had arrived late the previous evening. The U.S. President called the creation in the USSR of the State Committee for the State of Emergency and the appointment of G.I. Yanayev as acting USSR president an act which "causes concern" in the United States and which could have unfavorable consequences for Soviet-U.S. relations.

Bush reported that he is maintaining contacts with the leaders of allied countries and with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. "All our people are safe," Bush reported.

"We will be closely following the development of events in order to determine the appropriate reply which we must give in consultation with our allies," Bush said. "We expect that the Soviet Union will fully meet its international commitments... Obviously we will not deviate from the principles of reform, openness, and commitment to democracy."

Bush drew attention to the words of acting USSR President Yanayev that the Soviet leadership will not change the course for reforms. "I do not know what to make of Yanayev's statement," the President said. "My inner feeling says that he has a definite commitment to reforms."

Nevertheless the U.S. President declared that, in connection with the events that have taken place in the USSR, the United States "will suspend the giving of aid" to the Soviet Union.

What position will the U.S. Administration take regarding the recently signed Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Reduction [START] Treaty?

"This treaty is clearly in the interests of the United States. And he... they [as published] confirmed that they will observe all treaties. That is good. We do not want to go back to the days of the Cold War, and we will not do that. That is an extremely futile and unconstructive step,

and we will not go backward. We do not intend to go back to Europe as it was... We do not intend to go back to where we started. We want to let the situation become clear, and we will be committed to certain fundamental principles."

Additional explanations of the administration's position were given aboard Air Force One by B. Scowcroft, presidential adviser for national security affairs. According to him, the assessments on the scale of "good to bad" which the U.S. Administration is making of the changes taking place in the USSR do not hide the fact that "ultimately the Soviet people themselves will sort out their internal affairs."

However, in Washington after further conferences in the White House the administration leadership delivered a statement that was appreciably harsher in content—it is in the same vein as comments by a number of members of Congress.

Administration spokesmen also stated to journalists that Washington does not see the events that have taken place in the USSR as any kind of military threat to the United States. In light of this the Pentagon has not taken any measures to raise the level of the U.S. Armed Forces' combat readiness. Finally, according to a White House report, President Bush has fixed the swearing-in ceremony of the new U.S. ambassador to the USSR, R. Strauss, for Tuesday. This is connected with the decision to hasten the new U.S. diplomatic representative's departure for Moscow.

'Confusion' Over Events

PM2008190791 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
21 Aug 91 Union Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent A. Shalnev under the general heading: "The World Is Concerned. Foreign Reaction to Events in the USSR"]

[Text] New York—On Monday, 45 minutes after the New York stock exchange opened, the Dow-Jones average plummeted over 80 points. In the next few minutes it fell another 20, and it took the automatic "safety device"—a series of prearranged measures to prevent shares from declining too sharply—to stop the average from falling further. All the same, the Dow-Jones ended the day 70 points down. Observers are unanimous: It was the stock market's reaction to the events in the Soviet Union, events that carry an element of uncertainty and unpredictability. And, as a CNN commentator observed, "the financial market hates uncertainty."

The situation is acute on the commodity exchanges as well. The price of wheat and soybeans fell in Chicago. Brokers were reacting to the high probability that the accord on the sale of agricultural products to the Soviet Union, whereby Washington was even prepared to guarantee credits worth \$1.5 billion, will not be implemented.

But the price of oil being sold on exchanges toward October deliveries rose. The price of a barrel rose by \$1.17, reaching \$22.47. The New York commodity exchange brokers' logic was simple: The exacerbation of the situation due to the introduction of the state of emergency could affect the level of oil production in the Soviet Union, the world's biggest oil producer.

On Monday evening U.S. Secretary of Commerce R. Mosbacher, appearing in a CNN television program, confirmed the likelihood that the Bush Administration would adopt a series of strong measures affecting the Soviet Union economically. The secretary would not spell them out, although in principle it is clear that they involve freezing the trade agreement, blocking Most Favored Nation status in trade, putting a brake on credits, and so on. R. Mosbacher noted that he could not imagine U.S. private companies' intending to invest capital in the Soviet economy now. In fact, according to the secretary, some companies already active there are beginning to curtail operations, it appears.

But even if the administration were prepared to carry on "business as usual" with the Soviet Union, this, observers believe, would not be permitted by Congress, where there is acute concern over the events in the USSR. I believe the statement by highly influential Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat from Georgia, to the effect that the United States should not recognize the new USSR administration reflects this concern and the mood in Congress.

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a major political scientist at the Brookings Institute, expressed bewilderment that the White House had decided to accelerate the swearing-in and dispatch to Moscow of new U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss. If, Sonnenfeldt believes, Strauss presents his credentials to the new regime, it will be an act of recognition of the regime.

But if one discounts the obvious things—such as, for example, possible measures with an economic effect—it has to be said that America—not only the White House, not only the administration and Congress, but the press as well—is in a state of thorough confusion, unable to determine what exactly is taking place in the USSR, and, most important of all, what will happen next.

The question one heard most frequently on Monday was the question how the Soviet people would react to the change of power in the Kremlin. That is the key factor.

Bush Criticism of Events Cited

LD2008174791 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] For the second day running, the attention of the whole world is fixed upon the USSR. Cutting short his vacation at his holiday estate at Kennebunkport, in the state of Maine, U.S. President Bush returned on Monday to the White House, where he held a conference with his

closest advisors on the situation in the Soviet Union. When the meeting ended, the President issued a written statement, which says that the United States is profoundly concerned about the events of the last hours in the Soviet Union, and condemns the unconstitutional use of force. The statement notes that the frankly unconstitutional removal of President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the introduction of a state of emergency, and the deployment of the Soviet Armed Forces in Moscow and other towns raise the most serious questions about the future course of the USSR.

New Ambassador Arrives in Moscow

LD2108083291 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS—Newly appointed U.S. Ambassador Robert Schwarz Strauss on Wednesday arrived in Moscow.

China

Official Says USSR Still Wants Conference

HK2108092891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, Aug 21 (AFP)—The Soviet Union still hopes to co-organize a Middle East peace conference with the United States, a Soviet Embassy official said here Wednesday amid the deepening political crisis in his country.

Moscow will pursue its "diplomacy as usual," Soviet Embassy Counsellor Viktor Baryshnikov said, as Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Belonogov visited here for "consultations" on the Middle East.

His country's support for the Middle East peace process is "well-known," Baryshnikov said as tanks continued to roll in the streets of the Moscow, two days after the ouster of Mikhail Gorbachev.

"We will try our best to convene this conference," he said.

Baryshnikov, a Middle East specialist, has attended meetings between Belonogov and Chinese officials since the Soviet deputy foreign minister's arrival Tuesday.

On Wednesday, Belonogov met his Chinese counterpart Yang Fuchang and informed him of preparatory discussions for the planned meeting of the Middle East countries in the United States in October.

A key item up for discussion during Belonogov's five-day visit here will be resolution of the delicate question of the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the meeting, which Israel has conditionally accepted to attend.

Belonogov, whose visit here has been planned for some time, was to meet Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen later Wednesday, Baryshnikov said.

U.S. President George Bush suggested Tuesday that Washington could organize the peace conference on its own if Moscow withdrew, but added that he hoped the Soviets could continue to play a "constructive role" in the effort to reach a peaceful settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Butrus Butrus-Ghali, also in Beijing for discussions centering on the Middle East problem, met Belonogov briefly before leaving Tuesday.

Butrus-Ghali said here that he hoped the Soviets would "still be able to continue to prepare the international conference," despite their domestic crisis.

Northeast Asia

Yanayev Letter to Kaifu Says Treaties Valid

OW2008013791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT
20 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO—Acting Soviet President Gennadiy Yanayev has sent a letter to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu pledging to continue Soviet reform policy initiated by ousted President Mikhail Gorbachev, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The letter addressed to Kaifu was handed over at the ministry early Tuesday by Soviet charge d'affaires in Tokyo, Yuriy Kouznetsov, to Nagao Hyodo, chief of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau.

The letter said the Soviet Union was forced to declare a state of emergency for six months amid sharp declines in production in the country.

It said the measures will not suspend Gorbachev's reform policy but continue the policy and the Soviet

Union will act on the basis of democracy and openness, according to the ministry official.

Yanayev said in the letter that all treaties and agreements the Soviet Union concluded with foreign countries are valid and the country will continue its foreign policy.

On the fate of Gorbachev, the letter said he is safe and not under any threat.

Hyodo responded that the Japanese Government will note Yanayev's pledge to continue reform policy and watch with serious concern the developments in the Soviet Union.

Hyodo also expressed concerns about a reported clamp-down on the press in the Soviet Union.

Kouznetsov also met Hyodo at the ministry on Monday night and conveyed a message from Yanayev addressed to heads of state and governments and the UN secretary general pledging to continue with the Soviet reform policy.

ROK Trade Volume Reaches \$523 Million in 1991

LD2108050391 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT
20 Aug 91

[By correspondent Vladimir Kuchko]

[Text] Tokyo August 20 TASS—The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea reached 523 million dollars for the first half of this year, an increase of almost 50 per cent on the corresponding period last year.

Bilateral trade in which the Soviet Union has a surplus develops at a high pace, the YONHAP news agency reports. The trade turnover rose from 290 million dollars in 1988 to 889 million dollars last year.

The governments of the two countries signed a number of commercial agreements and agreements on scientific and technological cooperation to promote the further development of commercial and economic ties.

Supreme Soviet

Special Supreme Soviet Session To Meet 26 Aug

LD2008223291 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Lukyanov, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has signed a decision on the convening of a special session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The decision says: In connection with the submission of the decision on the imposition of a state of emergency in certain parts of the USSR, for endorsement by the USSR Supreme Soviet, a special session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is to be convened on 26 August 1991 in the city of Moscow.

Committee Says Students Not To Be Conscripted

LD2108005291 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet's Committee on Issues of Defense and Security continues to receive letters and inquiries asking whether students taking daytime courses at institutions of higher education will be granted deferment from call up under the draft law on universal liability for conscription and military service. The committee notifies the public that the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated 10 April 1989 is in force at the present time. In terms of this decree, students are not called up for compulsory military service.

Political & Social

PRAVDA Reports Yanayev Press Conference

PM2008145391 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 91 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Soviet Leadership Meets With Journalists"]

[Text] G.I. Yanayev held a press conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 19 August. O.D. Baklanov, B.K. Pugo, V.A. Starodubtsev, and A.I. Tizyakov participated in it.

In a brief statement G.I. Yanayev stressed that he had taken over as acting president because M.S. Gorbachev was unable to discharge his presidential duties due to his state of health—on the basis of article 127 (7) of the USSR Constitution.

I am speaking to you, ladies and gentlemen and comrades, at a crucial moment for the destiny of the Soviet Union and for the world situation, he said. Having embarked on the path of thorough reforms and having

gone a considerable way along that path, the Soviet Union is now faced with a profound crisis, the further development of which could jeopardize the very course of reforms and lead to serious upheavals in international life.

It is no secret that the steep decline in production in the country, which has so far not been compensated for by the activities of alternative industrial and agricultural structures, poses a real threat to the future coexistence and development of the Soviet peoples.

A situation of ungovernability and multiple authority has arisen in the country. All this inevitably causes widespread discontent among the populace. There is a real threat of the disintegration of the country and breakup of the single economic space, single civil rights space, and single defense and single foreign policy.

Normal life is impossible in these circumstances. In many parts of the USSR blood is being shed as a result of multinational and interethnic clashes, and the breakup of the USSR would have the gravest international as well as domestic consequences. In these conditions we have no choice but to take decisive steps to halt the country's slide toward disaster.

The USSR acting president reminded journalists that it had been decided to set up a State Committee for the State of Emergency [SCSE] to govern the country and effectively implement a state of emergency.

He said that the SCSE is fully aware of the depth of the crisis that has hit the country, it has assumed responsibility for the destiny of the homeland and is fully resolved to take the most serious steps to extricate the state and society from the crisis as soon as possible.

We promise to hold an extensive nationwide discussion of the draft new Union Treaty. Every USSR citizen will have the right and opportunity to calmly scrutinize this very important act, because the fate of the many peoples of our great homeland will depend on what form the Union takes.

We intend to restore law and order immediately, put a stop to the bloodshed, declare relentless war on the criminal world, and eradicate the disgraceful phenomena that are discrediting our society and humiliating Soviet citizens. We will cleanse the streets of our cities of criminal elements and put a stop to the arbitrary plundering of the people's property.

We are advocating genuine democratic processes and a consistent policy of reforms leading to the renewal of our homeland, to its economic and social prosperity, which will enable it to occupy a fitting place in the world community of nations.

The country's development must not be built on declining living standards for the population. The constant improvement of the well-being of all citizens will be the norm in a healthy society. While maintaining our concern for strengthening and protecting the rights of the

individual, we will focus attention on protecting the interests of the broadest strata of the population, those who are threatened most of all by inflation, the disruption of production, corruption, and crime.

While developing a mixed economy, we will also support private enterprise, providing it with the requisite opportunities for developing production and the services sphere.

Our principal task will be to solve the food and housing problems. Every possible effort will be made to meet the people's most essential needs. We are urging workers, peasants, the labor intelligentsia, and all Soviet people to restore labor discipline and order as soon as possible and raise the level of production in order to be able to move forward resolutely. Our life and the future of our children and grandchildren and the fate of the fatherland depend on this.

We are a peace-loving country and will unswervingly observe all our commitments. We have no claims on anyone and we want to live in peace and friendship with everyone, but we must make it clear that no one will ever be allowed to encroach on our sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. Any attempts to dictate to our country, whatever their origin, will be resolutely rebuffed.

Our multinational people have been proud of their homeland for centuries. We are not ashamed of patriotic feelings and we consider it natural and legitimate to bring up the present and future generations of citizens of our great power in that spirit. To do nothing at this critical hour for the destiny of the fatherland is to assume a grave responsibility for the tragic and truly unpredictable consequences. Anyone who cherishes our homeland, who wants to live and work in an atmosphere of calm and confidence, who finds the continuation of bloody interethnic conflicts unacceptable, who sees an independent and prosperous future for his fatherland must make the only correct choice. We urge all true patriots and people of goodwill to bring this troubled time to an end.

We urge all citizens of the Soviet Union to recognize their duty to the homeland and give every support to the SCSE, to the efforts to extricate the country from the crisis. Constructive proposals by public and political organizations, labor collectives, and citizens will be gratefully received as a manifestation of their patriotic willingness to actively participate in the restoration of the age-old friendship in a single family of fraternal peoples and the rebirth of the fatherland.

Asked where M.S. Gorbachev is at the moment, the acting president said that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is currently on vacation and undergoing treatment in the Crimea. He has gotten very tired over the years and he needs time to recover his health. G.I. Yanayev expressed the hope that M.S. Gorbachev will resume his duties when he recovers. We will follow the course he began in 1985, the acting president added. As

for the state of emergency, it is being introduced at a very difficult time for the country in order to avoid any excesses. We were forced to take some steps to ensure our citizens' safety, G.I. Yanayev said. Two questions were put to him: Is there a specific program for the revival of the country's economy? Will the previously adopted laws operate and will movement toward the market continue? The second concerned the appeal by B.N. Yeltsin, I.S. Silayev, and R.I. Khasbulatov to the citizens of Russia, transmitted by the Russian news agency, in which last night's events are described as a "right-wing, reactionary, anticonstitutional coup." The journalist pointed out that the appeal called for an indefinite general strike. What specific action might the committee take in this connection?

The first question was answered by A.I. Tizyakov. It is no secret, he said, that perestroika has not produced the results everyone was expecting. Our economy is in a dire state at the moment and production is declining. This is due to a whole range of factors, although one cannot discount the fact that perestroika was being implemented on such a scale. In any endeavor there can be omissions, even errors. That is the prevailing situation. And this is the main reason for introducing the state of emergency. Ties between enterprises in our country have been severed. He went on to say that the closing of a number of republican and regional borders has played a negative role. It has created an extremely difficult situation for enterprises to work in, and they have started to falter and come to a halt.

Our actions will be geared primarily to stabilizing the economy. We will not abandon the reforms that move toward the market. But we believe that this movement will have to be more efficiently analyzed and the control of all our actions will have to be organized at a higher level.

Today, when the Soviet people had been informed about the creation of the State of Emergency Committee, G.I. Yanayev continued the reply, I and some other members of the committee had contacts with the leaders of all nine republics that have declared their willingness to be part of a renewed union federation, and with the leaderships of many krais and oblasts of the Union. I can say that in general there was support for the creation of the committee and its desire to extricate the country from the present crisis. I had a conversation today with B.N. Yeltsin. I am aware of the statement by Boris Nikolayevich and Comrades Khasbulatov and Silayev. In that connection I would like to stress that the State of Emergency Committee is prepared to cooperate with the leadership of the republics, krais, and oblasts, because we want to find proper ways of developing democracy, improving the economy and culture, and safeguarding human rights that will make it possible to deal most effectively with the problems we are currently facing.

I believe that if the Russian leadership is willing to cooperate we will be able to find ways of collaborating.

I believe that the call for an indefinite general strike is irresponsible, and obviously we cannot afford to have that sort of thing. When the country is in a state of chaos one cannot play political games, because, in the end, these games will rebound on our people, who have suffered enough. If we care about the fate of the fatherland, the fate of Russia, we must find really practical forms of collaboration.

G.I. Yanayev was asked who made the decision to adopt a state of emergency, how exactly it was done, whether he envisaged the formation of a committee of public salvation or some other similar organ, and whether it was intended to convene a USSR Supreme Soviet session immediately.

As for the introduction of the state of emergency, we reckoned that some critical situations demand immediate action, G.I. Yanayev said. We intend to ask the USSR Supreme Soviet, which will convene 26 August, to confirm the authority to introduce a state of emergency.

The next question put to the acting president was as follows: In its appeal to the people, the SCSE said that its paramount concern was for the interests of the broadest strata of the population and that it would endeavor to solve the food and housing problems. What specific measures does it propose to adopt and what resources does the committee have?

That is a very important question, G.I. Yanayev noted. The first step we intend to take is to do as much as possible to save the harvest. Probably tomorrow we will adopt a document that will be geared to emergency measures in that area. We intend to use the entire potential of the state in order to take, in the first place, a kind of inventory of what there is in the country.

Over the past three years we have made a very poor job of housing construction, while many citizens were expecting us to fulfill the housing program we talked about at the very start of perestroika. Unfortunately, we were not up to it. So I believe we are now faced with three really major tasks. The first is food, the second is housing, and the third is transport and energy, because winter is coming.

Journalists wanted to know who would be acting general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The acting head of the Soviet state was also asked whether it was true that a number of publications, including ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, KURANTY, STOLITSA, and several others had been declared closed. How long have they been closed for?

I believe, G.I. Yanayev replied, that if we are introducing a state of emergency we will have to reregister some mass publications. Yes, reregister them. I am not talking about closing newspapers, but about reregistering them, because some mass media are largely to blame for the chaos that now reigns in the country. As for the post of general secretary, G.I. Yanayev would not comment on this party matter.

The USSR vice president was asked what the reaction had been to the committee's appeal to the leaders of the states of the world and the UN secretary general.

We are very carefully analyzing pronouncements by foreign statesmen and politicians, came the reply. Generally speaking, the reaction has been rather restrained, because, obviously, at the moment, our partners have too little factual material to be able to adopt a cogent stance. I am aware of President G. Bush's latest statement, in which he expresses the hope that the Soviet Union will honor its foreign policy commitments. This is confirmed in the statement by the SCSE immediately after its formation.

There followed questions to B.K. Pugo and V.A. Starodubtsev. The media representatives wanted to know what new elements they intended to introduce into the fight against crime and whether the peasant masses supported the committee.

One should not suppose that any fundamentally new measures that have not been used before will be found and proposed, the head of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs replied. I think that one must above all recognize that the law enforcement organs must considerably improve their routine work, we must make greater demands of staffers and give them an opportunity to better demonstrate their true professionalism. We need professionals we can rely on—that is the minister's creed.

If one is talking about specific methods, he went on, then I believe that methods like joint patrols have proved their worth in more than 50 cities. The minister went on to point out that the measure was originally regarded with suspicion, but it has demonstrated its effectiveness.

The head of the Union Ministry of Internal Affairs noted the need to revive links between law enforcement organs and the public.

It is the peasantry, V.A. Starodubtsev said, who have suffered the heaviest losses in the course of perestroika, particularly this year. The majority of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and new private farms are on the brink of catastrophe. Price parity between city and countryside has been destroyed. The lack of fuel and spare parts and the sharp drop in supplies of equipment and other materials for agricultural production are placing the peasantry in a dire position, to be frank. I believe that the peasants, driven to desperation, are now hoping that order will at last be established, that our entire society will address the peasants' predicament and help put them back on their feet and revive them.

One journalist, asking about the term and criteria for reregistration of a number of publications, called the creation of the committee a "coup" and tried to draw a comparison with 1917 and 1964.

G.I. Yanayev replied: As for the reregistration of newspapers, we will try not to delay the process. I do not want

to comment at the moment on the criteria that will form the basis of reregistration. As for the claim that there was a coup d'etat in the small hours, I would venture to disagree, since we are observing constitutional norms. I believe that the ratification of our decision by the USSR Supreme Soviet will make it possible to state that absolutely all the juridical and constitutional norms have been observed. It is a bad comparison, it seems to me, and I believe that any analogies in this case are simply dangerous.

Answering another question, the acting head of state said, in particular: I believe that the medical findings relating to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's state of health will be published in due course. Concerning the prospect of the implementation of the USSR's treaty with Germany in the present situation, G.I. Yanayev pointed out that the SCSE statement contains a confirmation of the commitments the Soviet Union has taken on in the foreign policy sphere, including the commitments it has made to united Germany.

A group of questions was put to the vice president concerning the plan of action to halt interethnic conflicts in the country.

We have an action program, G.I. Yanayev announced, to reduce the tension that exists in the sphere of interethnic relations. We have very specific plans for this.

They are connected with the settlement of problems between Armenia and Azerbaijan. There are specific proposals on the settlement of other interethnic problems. I believe that this is one of the most important problems currently facing the USSR. The country's leadership and the leadership of the State of Emergency Committee are obliged to deal with these problems immediately. We have obtained the support of the vast majority of republican leaders for our intention to establish order in the country and save the country.

The conference participants wanted to know when journalists would be able to meet with M.S. Gorbachev. As soon as Mikhail Sergeyevich's state of health allows, came the reply.

O.D. Baklanov was asked what measures he proposed to adopt to solve the housing and food problems for servicemen, particularly for those who are in dire circumstances following the withdrawal of our troops from a number of countries.

The purpose of our approach is to concentrate all available resources and thereby accelerate the construction of housing for servicemen and their families. You probably know the figure: Around 200,000 families need to be housed. You would not call that situation normal. We must use our own resources and those that foreign states have agreed to provide.

Answering one question about President Yeltsin's departyzation decree, G.I. Yanayev stressed: All decrees and resolutions that are adopted will be examined from the

viewpoint of the state of emergency in the country. But the acting head of state took the opportunity of stressing that what the Russian Federation leadership is doing at the moment, in particular the calls for disobedience, is a very dangerous policy.

It could lead to excesses and even armed provocation. The SCSE deems it its duty to warn all Soviet people of this. We hope that calm and order will be ensured everywhere.

Asked what the committee's stance was regarding the Baltic republics, Georgia, Armenia, and Moldova, which do not intend to sign the Union Treaty, G.I. Yanayev stressed: Our position here is unchanged, it was expressed repeatedly by President M.S. Gorbachev. We will respect the will of the country's peoples. We will try to ensure that the Union Treaty, on which the country's future historical development depends, is adopted and discussed nationwide.

I believe that as the situation in the country returns to normal we will have direct presidential elections in accordance with democratic principles, G.I. Yanayev added.

Answering the multitude of questions that followed, the committee members explained to journalists that the state of emergency still allows the citizens of regions where it has been introduced freedom of movement. The committee intends to carry out its work on the basis of consensus.

Talking about M.S. Gorbachev's role in our society's life in recent years, the acting head of state noted: I believe that Mikhail Sergeyevich did an enormous amount to bring about the widespread commencement of democratic processes in 1985. The man deserves every respect, he did his utmost to put us on the democratic path.

'Statement' by State of Emergency Committee

PM2008083591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 91
Second Edition p 2

["Statement by the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR"]

[Text] The very first day of operation of the state of emergency in individual localities of the USSR has shown that people have breathed a certain sigh of relief. No serious excesses have been noted anywhere. The State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR is receiving numerous appeals from citizens in support of the measures being taken to extricate the country from the very grave crisis. The initial reaction from abroad to events in our country is also characterized by definite understanding, because chaos and anarchy in our nuclear country represent the worst conceivable scenario of development of the greatest concern to foreign states. Of course, mistrust and fears alike are being expressed both inside our society and abroad in connection with

the introduction of a state of emergency. Well, there are grounds for this, since in recent years, unfortunately, real deeds in our state have very often had nothing in common with the proclaimed aims. The people's hopes have repeatedly been disappointed. This time we will do everything to ensure that the activity of the Soviet leadership merits trust.

People in the majority of our motherland's union and autonomous republics support the measures which have been taken as a result of the exceptionally acute situation. The peoples understand that the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR has no intention whatever of encroaching upon their constitutional sovereign rights.

The appeal signed by the leaders of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic—B. Yeltsin, I. Silayev, and R. Khasbulatov—on the morning of 19 August this year struck a discordant note at this critical moment, when nationwide concord is required. It is couched in a confrontational spirit. This appeal also contains direct instigation to unlawful actions, which is incompatible with the state of emergency regime laid down by law.

Displaying patience and a desire for constructive cooperation, the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR deems it possible to confine itself this time to a warning against irresponsible, unwise steps. Once again arrogance has prevailed in the Russian leadership, and yet the people await such amendments to policy that would accord with the Russians' fundamental interests.

We would like to emphasize yet again that the principle of the supremacy of the USSR Constitution and USSR laws has henceforth been restored throughout the territory of the USSR. We assure you that our practice, as distinct from irksome empty promises, will undoubtedly be backed up by the realization of the decisions adopted.

Union Ministry Cancels RSFSR MVD Orders

PM2108102991 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
21 Aug 91 Second Edition p 1

["Announcement by the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR"]

[Text] Leaders of several regional internal affairs organs report that certain RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] educational establishments have received an order from the RSFSR deputy minister of internal affairs to send hundreds of armed students to Moscow.

It is effectively a question of setting up illegal armed formations which are to be used as an instrument for strong-arm pressure on the Soviet leadership.

The State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR ordered the USSR minister of internal affairs to immediately investigate this matter.

The following has emerged. The RSFSR MVD leadership did, indeed, issue such an order. On this basis, armed formations are to enter Moscow by the morning of 21 August. There is no doubt that this may spark off highly dangerous explosive processes within the capital of the USSR.

On the instructions of the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR, the USSR minister of internal affairs has canceled the above order. Leaders of schools have been categorically forbidden to send students.

The relevant officials have been informed.

The most severe measures will be taken against leaders of internal affairs organs who have failed to carry out the order of the USSR minister of internal affairs.

Emergency Committee Decree Restricts Broadcasts

LD2008200791 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 1840 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Decision No. 4 of the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In connection with the imposition from 19 August 1991 of a state of emergency in Moscow and certain other territories of the USSR, and in accordance with point 14, article 4, of the USSR Law on the Legal Operation of the State of Emergency, the State Committee for the State of Emergency [SCSE] resolves:

1. The All-Union State Television and Radio Company and republican, kray, and oblast TV and radio organizations are to be strictly guided in their work by the decisions of the SCSE.
2. The leadership of the All-Union Council on TV and Radio Broadcasting in the USSR and the All-Union State Television and Radio Company—Gosteleradio—is to be made responsible for coordinating the activities of TV and radio organizations throughout the country's territory. Gosteleradio is temporarily vested with powers to suspend or revoke, if need be, the directives of local bodies of power which contradict the objectives and principles of broadcasting in the conditions of the state of emergency.

3. The list of programs transmitted from Moscow to the entire territory of the country is temporarily to be restricted to the following:

On TV: The First, Second, and Third programs of Central TV.

On Radio: The First, Second, Third, and Fourth programs of central, all-Union radio broadcasting.

The use of radio stations in the Union's jurisdiction for relaying radio programs to foreign countries by a number of Union republics is to be temporarily restricted.

4. The programs of republican TV and radio are only to be transmitted to the territory of the corresponding republics by means of the channels and transmitter facilities allocated for these purposes.

5. The operations of Russia's TV and Radio and radio station Ekho Moskvii are to be suspended, on the grounds that they do not facilitate the process of stabilizing the situation in the country.

6. The transmission of television and radio programs by public, commercial, and other broadcasting bodies, which do not form part of the broadcasting structure mentioned in the relevant points of this decision, is to be temporarily suspended. The USSR Ministry of Communications and the communications ministries of union republics are to insure that broadcasting and transmission along cable networks of programs put out by non-state broadcastig bodies is suspended.

7. Previously issued registration documents granting the right to broadcast TV and radio programs cease to be valid. The procedure and timetable for reregistration of TV and radio broadcasting bodies will be made known later.

8. The USSR Ministry of Communications is to be instructed to take under its control all functioning and back-up centers and channels of communications and broadcasting on the country's territory, including those within republican jurisdiction.

9. Cooperating with the leadership of the All-Union Council on TV and Radio Broadcasting, Gosteleradio, and the USSR Ministry of Communications are to set up a temporary coordinating group to regulate TV and radio broadcasting in the country, including questions involving the allocation of frequencies, times of broadcasting, and technical facilities.

10. The USSR KGB and USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and their respective bodies on the spot, are to take additional measures to ensure compliance with this decision.

[Signed] The State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR.

Journalists Demand Lift of Ban

OW2108093191 Vladivostok Domestic Service
in Russian 0215 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From the RUSSIAN INFORMATION AGENCY teletype; from the "Lunch Hour Break" program]

[Text] In a 20 August statement, the Union of Journalists of the USSR expressed a resolute protest against the ban on a number of publications and television and radio programs. The Union's leadership, including the Committee for the Defense of Free Speech and Journalists' Rights, consider that the ban was enacted in contravention of existing legislation and leads to a further exacerbation of the situation.

After demanding that the ban be lifted, the Union of Journalists of the USSR appealed to Soviet and foreign journalists to express their solidarity with their colleagues whose rights, and possibly personal security, are in danger.

The Union calls on journalists to fulfill their professional duty and expects that the USSR Supreme Soviet will repeal the unlawful decision that infringes on the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Two Party Newspapers Reported Closed

AU2108092791 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow, Aug 21 (AFP)—The regime in Moscow has ordered the closure of two more newspapers and has told the staffs of banned publications to evacuate their offices, a Soviet journalist said Wednesday.

Antonov Ovseyenko, assistant editor of the progressive daily MOSKOVSKI KOMSOMOLETS, told AFP the authorities had ordered the closure Wednesday of the Communist Party dailies MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA and LENINSKAYA ZNAMYA.

The two papers were among nine publications formally authorized after the new authorities announced Monday they had taken power after ousting president Mikhail Gorbachev.

Ovseyenko did not say why the papers, thought to reflect the hardline communist views of the new regime, had been shut down. He said the staffs of his paper and other banned publications had been instructed to quit their premises.

Yanayev Decree Nullifies Yeltsin Decrees

LD2108073391 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS—

**Decree of the Acting President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Russian Federation
President's Decrees Nos 59, 61, 62 and 63 of August 19, 1991**

The president of the RSFSR issued on August 19, 1991 decrees number 59, 61, 62 and 63 which expressed a negative attitude toward the statement of the Soviet leadership and Resolution No. 1 by the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR.

The president of the RSFSR makes an attempt, in his decrees, to usurp the powers of the supreme bodies of state authority and government of the USSR and invest the powers of the union bodies into the republic's executive bodies, calls upon the bodies of the RSFSR and their officials to ignore decisions made by the State Committee for the State of Emergency.

The decrees contain rude attacks on emergency committee members, threats of making criminally responsible officials and servicemen of the Army and law enforcement bodies if they obey decisions by the State Committee for the State of Emergency.

These decrees by the president of the RSFSR are at variance with the constitution and laws of the USSR and the stabilization policy proclaimed by the Committee for the State of Emergency, are openly confrontational in character and may lead to grave consequences.

In accordance with Paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 127/3/, Article 127 /5/ of the Constitution of the USSR, I decree:

1. To proclaim the decrees of the President of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of August 19, 1991, Nos. 59, 61, 62 and 63, the resolution by the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR dated August 19, 1991, No. 435 null and void from the moment of their publication as contradicting the constitution and laws of the USSR.

All bodies of authority and government of the RSFSR, officials and citizens should unswervingly implement decisions by the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR.

2. The leaders of the law enforcement bodies of the USSR should ensure the strict adherence by the members of the interior affairs and state security bodies and the RSFSR Procurator's Office to the constitution and laws of the USSR, decisions of the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR.

[signed] Acting President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Gennadiy Yanayev

Moscow, Kremlin

August 20, 1991.

Kryuchkov, Yazov Reportedly Resign

OW2008221191 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2020 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition No. 14"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] USSR KGB Chairman Vladimir Kryuchkov has resigned, reported an unofficial but reliable source in the military. The same source said that one of the KGB battalions had expressed intention to side with the Russian government in case of an armed conflict.

The same source confirmed the report that Defense Minister Dmitry Yazov "had retired" and his responsibilities have been taken over by Soviet Chief of Staff General Mikhail Moiseyev.

The report that Yazov retired has also been confirmed by the RSFSR Defense Minister Konstantin Kobets.

It has also become known that Aleksandr Tsalko, deputy of the recently-appointed RSFSR Defense Minister Kobets, also had a meeting with Moiseyev and discussed the situation.

The Russian leadership learned from an unofficial source that the 1st Dzerzhinsky Division of the USSR KGB is being moved from Moscow.

On the same day came the official announcement that the USSR Prime-Minister Valentin Pavlov had had a heart attack caused by hypertension and is seriously ill.

KGB Denies Kryuchkov Resignation

LD2108084391 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS—An official of the press bureau of the KGB's guard service today denied August 20 reports by several foreign wire agencies about the resignation of KGB Chairman Vladimir Kryuchkov.

Yazov Resignation Denied

LD2108142991 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT
21 Aug 91

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Sizov]

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS—A Defence Ministry spokesman today denied rumours that Defence Minister Dmitry Yazov has stepped down.

Lieutenant-General Valeriy Manilov, chief of the Ministry's information department, told TASS that Yazov is continuing to perform his duties.

Manilov said that Yazov "is commanding the Soviet Armed Forces, which have been entrusted to him by the national parliament".

Manilov would not say, however, where Yazov was at the moment.

TASS Reports Pavlov Ill

LD2108080191 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS—USSR Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov developed high blood pressure in the morning of August 19. The maximum arterial pressure rose to 200 millimetres and higher. As following medical treatment, his state improved. But after the evening meeting of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers it worsened again, and he is now confined to bed. The general state of his health corresponds to the gravity of the disease and is not critical.

For the duration of Pavlov's illness, his first deputy Vitaliy Doguzhiyev is instructed to discharge the duties of USSR prime minister.

Kryuchkov Refuses To Attend Russian Soviet

AU2108110091 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow, Aug 21 (AFP)—The chief of the KGB secret police, Vladimir Kryuchkov, on Wednesday refused to go to the Russian parliament to make a speech to deputies, the parliament's speaker said.

Ruslan Khasbulatov said he had just spoken on the telephone with the KGB chief who told him that he would not go to the building.

Kryuchkov was to have addressed the deputies meeting in emergency session at 1100 GMT.

KGB Says Gorbachev Safe in Crimea

PM2008231191 Moscow TRUD in Russian
21 Aug 91 p 2

[Report by A. Korolev and I. Mogila: "According to Rumor, and Officially"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] At 1730 hours Major General Aleksandr Nikolayevich Karbainov, chief of the USSR KGB Public Relations Center, telephoned the TRUD editorial office and reported on the question we had asked as follows:

"As of this moment M.S. Gorbachev is continuing treatment in the Crimea and is safe. That is all."

Primakov, Bakatin Demand Troop Withdrawal

OW2008110391 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1044 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "issue No. 3;" transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Members of the Security Council of the USSR Yevgeniy Primakov and Vadim Bakatin, issued a statement denouncing the creation of the state committee for the state of emergency. The statement, a copy of which was acquired by IF [INTERFAX], calls this action "a transfer of power in the country to a group of people".

"According to the reports we have received, President Gorbachev's state of health is good. The responsibilities we bear as members of the Security Council of the USSR require of us to demand that military equipment be immediately withdrawn from the streets of the country's cities and make everything possible to avert bloodshed. We demand also that the safety of Mikhail Gorbachev be guaranteed and insist that he be given a chance to speak in public", the statement says.

Defense Ministry Defends Using Army

PM2008102991 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 91
Second Edition p 3

[By V. Izgarshev: "Tanks in the City. What Is the Point of Bringing the Military In?"]

[Text] Armored personnel carriers have taken up stations in Moscow streets—outside certain state institutions in the center and outside individual enterprises in the outskirts. Seated on the armor, soldiers are the focus of attention for passersby and kids.

Small boys have their reasons—to try on a soldier's service cap, look into the belly of a combat vehicle, and, if they are lucky, sit at the driver's controls. Adults are beset by questions: "If you are ordered to fire, will you?"

I asked this question yesterday in the Defense Ministry Information Directorate.

"You see, it is said that even a stick fires once a year, but here we have combat vehicles equipped with weapons. But let everyone know that nobody has set or will set such tasks for our subunits which have entered certain population centers in connection with the introduction of the state of emergency.

"What would we like to tell PRAVDA's readers? The measures connected with the introduction of Army subunits are forced, emergency measures of a temporary nature. This is the first point. Second, certain subunits and units are involved in ensuring the state of emergency regime on the basis of the USSR Constitution and within the framework of existing legislation, and this involvement has been sanctioned by the legitimate power.

"What is the point of bringing military subunits in? Under the present unstable conditions they are called upon to ensure people's normal life and their work and daily routine. Servicemen have come only to those places where extremist, national-separatist, and other anticonstitutional forces are trying to provoke actions which could harm the vital interests of the people and the state."

"Certain foreign press media and radio and television hastened to depict events here as though that very military coup, of which people inside and outside our country had been talking constantly since last fall, since the celebrated 'potatoes' business, had actually occurred yesterday. So, is it a coup?"

"You are right: This is not the first time we have heard talk of coups. We will disappoint the authors of these fabrications now too. First, as already stated, subunits have gone in accordance with instructions from the legitimate power. Second, they are being sent in by legitimate institutions endowed with legitimate powers. Third, and probably most importantly, military subunits are called upon to act exclusively in the interests of the people or, at least, the absolute majority of them."

"Any actions in our country are always accounted for in this way—the interests of the people."

"Yes, it has happened in the past that antipopular actions have been covered up by these very interests. But tell me, is the destabilization of society—and the present stage of perestroika has brought us to just this—in the people's interests? And the war of laws, which led to the

disorganization of power at the center and in the provinces? And the disorganization of the national economy and the collapse of the economy, which threatens people with hunger and cold? And crime, which has swamped cities and villages and makes people fear for tomorrow and for the safety of their children and grandchildren? This is what has induced the country's leadership to introduce a state of emergency regime in a number of regions."

"But what will happen to perestroika?"

"To defend the true policy of perestroika and reforms, which were conceived in order to improve the people's life—this is the point of the measures of the State Committee for the State of Emergency. These measures will definitely serve to stabilize the situation in the country and to revive true people's power. The stabilization of the situation will also have a beneficial impact in the international arena. It accords with the interests of strengthening the country's security and of social progress and peace throughout the world."

Rumors of Military Insubordination Denied

*OW2008133791 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1255 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[From "Express Edition No. 6"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] As IF's [INTERFAX] reporter has learned from unofficial sources at the USSR General Staff, no cases of military's insubordination to their seniors have been registered either in Moscow or elsewhere.

A General Staff officer denied that some military units had refused to move into Moscow and returned to points of their permanent stationing.

At the same time, all units and divisions involved in the current events have been pledging that their mission is confined to that of "peacekeeping," the spokesman said.

He indicated that senior commanders are seriously concerned over Boris Yeltsin's appeal to servicemen and his decree transferring the armed forces under RSFSR command. IF's reporter was told the USSR General staff would give this question "a separate study."

General Rejects Rumors on Military Actions

*LD2008193191 Moscow All-Union Radio First
Program Radio-1 Network 1600 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Studio interview with Colonel General Aleksandr Ovchinnikov, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces, by commentator Yuri Korotkov; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Korotkov] Good evening, esteemed comrades. I am not alone in the studio. We have here Colonel General Aleksandr Ivanovich Ovchinnikov, first deputy

head of main military-political directorate of the USSR Armed Forces, and a USSR People's Deputy.

Aleksandr Ivanovich, we invited you to the studio so you could to some extent explain what is going on in Moscow. You know, I saw with my own eyes quite a lot of military equipment in the streets of the capital. Could you please tell us what units there are in Moscow?

[Ovchinnikov] Some units of the Kantimirov and Taman Divisions, of the airborne forces. As you know, they were brought in because of the decision by the state committee for the state of emergency in the USSR in order to keep public order and the security of the citizens, and to secure the normal of work pace of state institutions. As the first two days show, the absolute majority of Muscovites have had an understanding approach to this forced measure, and they are helping the personnel so they can carry out their constitutional duties.

[Korotkov] Not only this. Aleksandr Ivanovich, rumors have been spread that the forces will storm the building of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet and other state institutions and buildings. Could you tell us whether there is a threat of this happening?

[Ovchinnikov] The forces are getting ready not to storm but to protect the state buildings and to secure public order. That is to do everything that is envisaged by the USSR law for a state of emergency. On the contrary, they are to prevent any kind of bloodshed and to secure law and order in the streets of the capital. And we will be grateful to Muscovites and to the guests of the capital for their help and support given to the defenders of the motherland.

[Korotkov] Well, as they say, God help us. And here is another question of the same kind: There has been a lot of talk at present that commanders are not subordinate to their own chiefs, that some units have gone over to the side of the Russian Government and its Supreme Soviet. What is the situation here? What information do you have?

[Ovchinnikov] Well, it is true that there are a lot of rumors in the country at present. There are being spread not only in Moscow but also in a whole range of regions. Not only about the changing over to—it would seem—certain sides and that they will not carry out orders. Rumors are being spread that some generals have committed suicide, that servicemen have been taken as POW's and a whole range of guesses. Concrete names of these officers are being given. Some of them are alleged to have headed acts of defiance. Major Evdokimov, General Grachov, Lebed, and others have been included in this list. I would like to categorically state that this is a lie and slander and that those who are spreading all this are striving for political self-interests. They are trying to sow the seeds of distrust and mutual suspicion within the army—generally speaking, to make us fall out with the people.

[Korotkov] Generally speaking, this is clear. I would like to thank you for this short interview. I hope you will continue speaking live on the air in order to explain to our listeners the situation that is now in the country. [passage omitted]

'Vremya' Carries Interview With Tank Troops

LD2008221291 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Report by B. Baryshnikov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Tanks on the streets and in the squares of Moscow. Such a thing was only imagined possible on the days of military parades, but now to the contrary, the time has come and mighty tanks, APC's [Armored Personnel Carrier] and other military vehicles have been compelled to stand at key points in our big city. And their presence as well as the presence of staff from the units of special purpose troops and airborne troops has alarmed Muscovites—and not just them. But what is to be done if this is one of the compulsory conditions when a state of emergency is introduced, which, you have to agree, it is difficult to get used to. So, there are tanks in Moscow. Whereas yesterday neither nervousness or even fear was awakened in the inhabitants, today everyone is beginning to understand that the troops are necessary as a guarantee of all-round—I stress all-round—safety. I was able to convince myself of this today. Strictly speaking, you will see for yourselves.

[Video shows correspondent addressing tank driver] One may say that your tank column has been encircled. Just look how many people have surrounded the military equipment. To all appearances, people's moods are sufficiently peaceful. But how about your moods?

[Major V. Lvov] Ours are also peaceful.

[Baryshnikov] If it is not a military secret, what command did you receive?

[Lvov] To stand here and stay here to ensure order is kept. At the present time I do not see unrest here.

[Baryshnikov] And are there people who say you have arrived here...

[Lvov, interrupting] Like invaders? There are some as well.

[Baryshnikov] And what about friends of the people.

[Lvov] There are some of those as well.

[Baryshnikov, addressing young tank drivers] With what intentions have you come here?

[Unidentified soldier] Simply for observation purposes.

[Baryshnikov] Where have you come from?

[Soldier] From the Taman Division.

[Baryshnikov] Where are you from?

[Soldier] We're here to keep order. Naturally it is something unexpected for everyone that there are tanks in Moscow. We have received the order. We came here. We are not preparing to undertake any measures.

[Baryshnikov] So, everything is calm.

[Soldier] Yes, everything is normal.

[Baryshnikov] Well, make sure that everything is really calm. All right? [addressing another soldier] What's written on the leaflet?

[Soldier] An appeal to servicemen. They are appealing to us to think about our near ones and our friends, our people.

[Baryshnikov] I think that you would think about your near ones, your friends, and your people without any leaflets.

[Soldier] Naturally. [video shows tanks and servicemen with anti-riot gear in Moscow's central streets and squares and interviews with various young servicemen]

Komsomol Urges Soldiers, Youth Not to Fight

LD2008205891 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In connection with the suspension of the production of the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper, the Central Committee of the Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] appeals to the mass media to publish a statement which, in particular, says:

We appeal to the leaders of the republics, krays, and oblasts, the USSR Supreme Soviet, to all political parties and movements—take all measures for a political settlement of the crisis that has arisen in the country and rule out the use of force. We appeal to young people, to our union comrades, not to submit to acts of provocation. Do not allow yourselves to be turned into instruments for the realization of political ambitions.

Our special words, the statement says, are for servicemen, the bulk of whom are young people: We believe that in no circumstances will you besmirch your honor and conscience with the blood of your fellow countrymen.

Colonel Alksnis Predicts Return of Cold War

AU2008210491 Vienna ORF Television Network
in German 1907 GMT 20 Aug 91

[“Exclusive” interview with “extremely conservative” People's Deputy Colonel Viktor Alksnis by Christian Schueller in Moscow on 20 August—recorded, in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Alksnis] I do not rule out that there will be bloodshed here in Moscow. However, this is the lesser evil compared with what will happen if the state crumbles. The philosopher (Perdyayev) wrote that it is not the task of the state to create a paradise, but to prevent hell on earth. If our state crumbles this will be hell on earth, and it is the task of the crisis committee to prevent this hell.

Gorbachev was a man without a will. One can only regret that we had such a president.

[Schueller] Should Gorbachev be put on trial?

[Alksnis] I am against talking about that now. As soon as the situation has stabilized he will be held responsible.

[Schueller] Who else?

[Alksnis] The people around him. All those who are responsible for the past six years. Let us take the 200 billion rubles alone that the anti-alcohol campaign cost us. Someone is responsible for that. A gigantic sum is involved. Today we urgently need this money. Therefore, we will have to ask who ruined our economy, who ran our state down.

[Schueller] Does this mean that there will again be political prisoners?

[Alksnis] Unfortunately, there will have to be arrests. I personally like the Polish version best, where people were interned for a certain period without a sentence, under good conditions. They have to be isolated so that they cannot destabilize society.

[Schueller] Colonel Alksnis, you are for a market economy but for a market without democracy. Does this mean that you want to keep the fruits of the market economy to yourself without sharing with the people? For what else would you need a dictatorship?

[Alksnis] I do not agree with you at all. What I said was that the market economy needs stable conditions. As long as there is no strong hand, no guarantees for the entrepreneurs, everything is useless, there no law or decree helps.

[Schueller] Do you hope that the Moscow coup will be a model for Eastern Europe?

[Alksnis] Yes, I think that Eastern Europe is looking toward us. If the Committee stays in power, there will be marked changes in some East European countries—first in Yugoslavia, then in Bulgaria, in the CSFR, and in other countries.

[Schueller] Will Soviet foreign policy change?

[Alksnis] Not at the moment. When the Committee has been in power for some weeks, foreign policy will also change. From the first statements of the Committee you can already see the attitude to the past foreign policy, and this attitude is very negative.

[Schueller] Will the cold war return then?

[Alksnis] Yes.

War Veteran Doubts Leadership's Promises

LD2008214191 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] We will begin our bulletin with a report on the situation in the country. Boris Aleksandrovich Biryukov, a participant in the Great Patriotic War and a labor veteran, is at our microphone:

[Begin Biryukov recording] I have mixed feelings about the changes in the country's leadership. Let me explain why. Decision No. 1 by the State Committee on the State of Emergency in the USSR says that the new authorities intend to restore law and order, stabilize the situation, feed the people, provide them with a roof over their head, and halt the bloodshed in the republics. Well, I ask you: Can any normal person object to such aims? The extent to which these promises can be believed is another matter. If the new leadership really is capable of helping the country extricate itself from the morass of inflation, corruption, crime, and moral decay, then I am prepared to support such leadership. But let me be frank. I have a painful feeling in my heart. I fear bloodshed. On the one hand, we are hearing threats. States of emergency are being introduced. Soldiers, tanks, and armored personnel carriers are on the streets. On the other hand, we are hearing calls for disobedience. Barricades are being built. Illegal meetings are being held. One gets the feeling that we are all sitting on a powderkeg. This is becoming frightening. In my view, there is only one solution: restraint, restraint, and still more restraint. [end recording]

'Law Expert' Defends Emergency Committee

LD2008172991 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 0500 GMT 20 Aug 91

["Conversation" between "international law expert Vladimir Kazants" and correspondent Vladimir Korablev; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Korablev] Vladimir Ilyich, what is your assessment of the ascent to power of the State Committee for the State of Emergency?

[Kazants] The State Committee for the State of Emergency is made up of people who were appointed to their posts by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Congress of People's Deputies. It was precisely the prime minister, the minister of internal affairs, and the minister of defense who were given the powers to defend state interests. Another fact which should not be forgotten is that the activity of the Committee for the State of Emergency in our country is founded not only upon constitutional norms, but also the results of the nationwide referendum held on 17 March this year. This nationwide vote was an unambiguous expression of the

people's opinion that it is necessary to preserve a unified state, unified not only territorially, not only structurally, but also politically. Furthermore, in the course of the referendum, the voters unambiguously opted for the policy of this state to be socialist. In this connection, it should be admitted that this committee's advent to power is the continuation, the development of the policy determined both during the referendum and during a whole series of all-Union forums which in the final analysis determined the socialist choice, determined our policy direction.

[Korablev] Tell me, please, what is the role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the situation that has emerged?

[Kazants] First and foremost, one should not forget that all members of the Committee for the State of Emergency are members of the CPSU. In addition, both the Communist Party and the Soviet state are instruments of policy. One should stress in this regard that the party and the state in our country have no goals other than protection of the people's interests, other than protection of the interests of the working people. In the case at issue, therefore, one can say that a number of party organizations, a number of regions subject to party influence have yet to make known their positions. On the whole, however, in the present situation the position of the party and the position of the state apparatus completely coincide, for they have no goals other than the protection of the interests of the working people.

[Korablev] Vladimir Ilyich, what are the prospects for the political destiny of the leader of the Communist Party, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev?

[Kazants] Any political figure is first and foremost a manifestation of individuality in implementing this or that political course. I should say that the fate of any politician has always depended primarily upon popular support for the policy, upon the stability and purposefulness, shall we say, of the political course. It seems to me that now our state cannot get by without emergency measures in an emergency situation. The methods chosen to attain the goals set—and these goals are in essence noble ones—should therefore, probably, decide the destiny not only of Mikhail Gorbachev but also of all politicians who are actively working in the political arena of our country.

[Korablev] Calls for strikes or for civil disobedience are now being heard. What is your forecast for the further development of events in our country in the conditions of a state of emergency?

[Kazants] The whole problem that exists at present, generally speaking, is the problem of civil accord. Civil accord, though, is wholly bound up with commonality of interests. If, in the final analysis, people really desire the good of their country, then they will not scupper the boat we are all in. Consequently, one does not have to be a grand theorist here, one should always stand on the same ground: only together can we attain the common goal. If

we act on the principle of the swan, the crab, and the pike [fable about pulling in different directions and achieving nothing], the cart will not only not budge, but might fall to pieces altogether. It seems to me, therefore, that tasks of consolidation are now moving to the forefront both for the state and the party.

Banks Urged to Follow Emergency Committee Orders

LD2008191591 Berlin ADN in German
1810 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The head of the USSR State Bank, Viktor Gerashchenko, today urged the banks of the Union and the republics to obey all instructions of the Emergency Committee. All heads not following these instructions would be relieved of their posts, the telegram quoted by INTERFAX says.

Meanwhile, Gavriil Popov, the mayor of Moscow, has called upon Moscow's commercial banks to refuse to help the new rulers. Organizations and bodies supporting the committee should no longer be financed. According to the president of the Association of Russian Banks, (Sergey Yegorov) Russian bankers have responded positively to this request.

Central Committee Demands Gorbachev Meeting

LD2108093991 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS—Vladimir Ivashko, deputy general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, at the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, on Wednesday urged Acting Soviet President Gennadiy Yanayev to immediately arrange a meeting with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Without such a direct meeting with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the party leadership cannot and does not have the right to give a political assessment to the events on August 19 and give party members full and objective information about the situation," a statement by the CPSU Central Committee secretariat says.

GCTU Demands To See Gorbachev on Television

LD2008183591 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1604 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Yegorov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TASS)—Even "the most difficult decisions must be made and implemented in a constitutional fashion, with maximum adherence to the democratic principles of civilized society, human rights, and freedoms, achieved under perestroika and guaranteed by soviet laws," says a declaration by the Presidium of the Council of the USSR General Confederation of Trade Unions (GCTU) on the drastic deterioration of the situation in the country.

The GCTU leadership demanded that President Mikhail Gorbachev deliver an address to the nation on central television. "Otherwise," the declaration emphasizes, "we will consider his removal from office unconstitutional."

The Presidium of the GCTU Council considers the use of any force against the civilian population to be intolerable. It also considers it extremely important to hold the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet much sooner, so that lawful and constitutional decisions can be made in connection with the situation in the country.

"If these demands are not met, we reserve the right to seek their implementation by all means envisaged in the USSR Constitution and the law on trade unions, their rights and guarantees," the GCTU statement says.

At the same time, the GCTU leaders called on work forces and all working people to maintain restraint and not to allow anarchy, the halting of production and paralysis of the economy. "Otherwise, great misfortune awaits all of us," the declaration by the Presidium of the GCTU Council emphasizes.

INTERFAX Reports Shevardnadze Statement

*OW2008222491 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1924 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[From the "Express Edition 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The following are excerpts from a statement which Eduard Shevardnadze made available to IF [INTERFAX] on Tuesday:

"I am aware that this may be a cry in the dark...."

Pieces of local information that we have been able to collect show that the self-proclaimed committee has imposed a censorship stifling any attempts to tell the country and the world the truth about the rightist coup we have suffered.

People inside and outside this country have been wondering why we are keeping silent and doing nothing. My appeal is yet another, maybe the last ever, attempt to break through the barriers of lie and silence and make it clear that we are not keeping mum or sitting on our hands....

The events of August 19, 1991 were anything but a surprise: they had been publicly predicted not only by me but also by my comrades. (...) As long as we have no information about president Gorbachev or his family, we will refrain from making any suppositions concerning the measure of his knowledge about the conspiracy.

One thing is clear: shadow power (...) and the anti-constitutional underground structures of whose existence we repeatedly warned, have come out of hiding and are acting openly. Moreover, they are claiming to be

legal—as has more than once been the case in our history. Nothing, however, can be farther from legality than their actions. (...)

Having not heard anything from M. Gorbachev in person quite long, [as received], I nevertheless assert that his physical and mental condition is not so poor as to prevent him from administering his functions and powers. (...) One can only speak of external efforts to deny him this opportunity. This is being done with the use of force by the very same night-time plotters, most of whom he himself once brought to power. There is no way of describing this other than the most unlawful and unconstitutional deposition of a legally elected president. (...)

I am not the only one protesting against the unlawful seizure of power and the clampdown on the press. (...) I call upon all fellow countrymen who have found themselves on either side of the barricades (...) to display restraint and readiness for a peaceful dialogue. (...) I am aware that this appeal of mine may reach nowhere. (...) I address it to all compatriots, all honest and kind people around the world, politicians, statesmen, public figures, clergymen, my former colleagues, and just ordinary citizens.

What I am now asking of you is: support. Support us with sympathy and words of solidarity with democrats and reformers in this country! (...) I would like you to interpret my message correctly. May it not be regarded as a plea of despair. It is first and foremost an expression of hope and confidence in this country (...) and world solidarity with our democracy at this most difficult hour. (...)"

Aleksiy II Says Gorbachev 'Should Be Heard'

*LD2008165391 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT
20 Aug 91*

[By TASS correspondent Anna Grigoriyeva]

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS—Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Aleksiy II issued a statement here today saying that President Gorbachev's voice should be heard immediately and his attitude to current developments made known. The patriarch said the circumstances in which the president, who was elected by the Congress of USSR People's Deputies, backed away from supreme power in the country, remain unclear.

"Bewilderment creeps in the conscience of millions of our fellow citizens who begin to question the legality of the newly-formed State Committee for the State of Emergency, which announced the assumption by it of supreme authority in the USSR.

"We hope that the USSR Supreme Soviet will give a principled assessment of what has happened and will take determined measures to stabilise the situation in the country.

"We appeal to all believers of the Russian Orthodox Church, to all our people, especially to our soldiers, to show restraint in the moment that is critical to the motherland and not to allow the spill of fraternal blood," the Patriarch noted.

The head of the Russian Orthodox Church expressed hope that "the peoples of our country will be able to put their house in order in accordance with free elections and the universally accepted standards of morality and law."

Former Gorbachev Adviser Predicts Coup Failure

LD2108093291 Berlin ADN in German 0741 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Frankfurt/Main (ADN)—Vyacheslav Dashishchev, former academic advisor to Gorbachev, sees the first signs of the failure of the coup in the Soviet Union in the rift in the emergency committee. Speaking on Hessische Rundfunk this morning, he said that the current representatives of the putsch will find no support among the people. Dashishchev presumes, however, that the true wire-pullers will be revealed only in the days to come. He believes that then only one alternative will remain for the rebels: to surrender. Their international isolation contributes to that, but it is mostly the strength of the young socialist democracy. Dashishchev's conviction is: "The people will rise and that is the guarantee for the failure of this coup."

Envoy to CSFR Confirms Loyalty to Gorbachev

AU2108073191 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio
Network in German 0500 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to the CSFR has refused allegiance to the coupists in Moscow and confirmed his loyalty to President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Support for State of Emergency Cited

PM2008155391

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 August 1991 First Edition carries on page 2 an almost full-page roundup of telegrams and telephone calls from individuals and groups plus correspondents' reports from around the country under the headline "Support for Resolute Measures." All of the telegrams, from a range of people, including engineers, workers, teachers, and an Afghan war veteran, back the introduction of the state of emergency. Among the correspondents' reports from Moscow, Cherepovets, Ufa, Tver, and Kursk the overwhelming majority of respondents—which includes workers, people in the street, and officials—are also in favor of the state of emergency. This section includes the following:

"A. Khasanov, internal affairs minister of the Bashkir SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]:

"We have received no instructions at all from above as yet. But we do appreciate that great responsibility and enormous work in implementing the goals which have dictated the introduction of the state of emergency in the country fall on internal affairs agencies. Therefore, without waiting for any instructions whatsoever, we are starting to maintain law and order more vigorously, are stepping up the fight against crime, and are increasing our vigilance while employing the methods of standard operational procedure [metody dezhurnoy sistemy]. In short, we are operating within the law and in the interests of maintaining legality. As for the reaction of the apparatus of internal affairs agencies to the broadcast report, our staffers are ready to support authority which seeks more resolutely and by honest methods to establish and maintain legality and defend the interests of working people."

The telephone calls to the editorial office include the following:

"Ye.A. Belov, scientific staffer of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute and candidate of historical sciences:

"We utterly and completely support the measures of the State Committee for the State of Emergency. The introduction of the state of emergency in the country is absolutely essential. It should have been done two years ago. It was already clear then that the country was heading for ruin, toward a dead end. The ringleaders of the so-called 'democrats,' with the tacit consent and perhaps the support too of certain CPSU leaders (like, for example, A.N. Yakovlev) embarked on a course of eliminating Soviet power and the socialist system and destroying the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"It has been painful to watch perestroika, which was launched under fine slogans, degenerate and cause the people bitterness and suffering and to watch the friendship of the peoples disintegrate and the speculative comprador bourgeoisie grow while the 'civilized' West interferes in our internal affairs.

"But better late than never!"

Commitment to International Agreements Noted

LD2108001191 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 1810 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Text] Moscow has been confirming that the emergency moves in the Soviet Union have in no way affected its international commitments. The Soviet Union will continue to press for peace and security. Vladislav Kozyakov comments and this is what he writes.

Can the dramatic and alarming events in the Soviet Union restore the cold war or whip up tension? This is worrying both governments and ordinary people around

the world. As soon as the new leaders came to power in Moscow they naturally spelled out the Soviet position.

Acting Soviet President Gennadiy Yanayev addressed an appeal to the heads of state and government and the United Nations secretary general. This appeal said the Soviet Union is ready to advance relations with all other nations on neighborly ties, equality, and mutual benefit and noninterference in one another's affairs. Reports from Germany say the Soviet Union is loyal to its international commitments.

Representatives of the Soviet military there have confirmed all Soviet troops will be returned home by the end of 1994 by agreement. Berlin papers say another group of Soviet soldiers, 20,000 all told, is leaving for home this week. The German Government on its part is promising to honor agreements with their commitments. Significantly, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said Bonn will fulfill its aid pledges because they're guaranteed by treaty.

The agreement with Germany has paramount importance for the structure of international relations that has taken shape over the past few years. The same is true of the dozens of agreements and understandings this country has reached with the United States. Understandably, the treaties and agreements the Soviet Union has signed with Western and other countries permeate international relations. They must not be broken.

As soon as the news of Moscow events reached the American President George Bush had this to say: We have no interest in a new cold war or in an escalation of East-West tension. What seems a special challenge today is removing the danger of nuclear weapons. The recent Soviet-American summit in Moscow produced a history-making treaty to slash strategic offensive arms. That was the first joint action of this kind, an action that cleared the way for a safer and more stable world. The Soviet Union is living through trial. The time is full of problems. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union is addressing the international community it is loyal to agreements and ready to fulfill pledges. It will continue to work for more lasting peace, writes Vladimir Kozyakov in conclusion.

Article Cautions Against 'Witch-Hunt'

PM2108095791 Moscow *RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA*
in Russian 21 Aug 91 p 1

[Report by Yu. Petrov under the "Provocateurs at Work" rubric: "Witch-Hunters"]

[Text] One question asked at a press conference by a vigilant journalist (but is he a journalist?) from KOMMERSANT, which regards itself as a very democratic publication, was offensive to the ear. The press conference was held by the State Committee for the State of Emergency and discussion was really about issues of extreme, vital importance for the country, but the questioner insisted: Should an investigation not be launched into Gorbachev's activity and, in particular, his involvement in the Tengiz oil field deal?...

The USSR president has not, as it were, even stepped down and the ink is not dry on the last decree which he signed as head of the legal constitutional power in the country, yet some people are already very keen to investigate, judge, wreck, and destroy... No good for someone to sit in a corner by the stove and rub his hands with vindictive glee: Aha, You have got your deserts. What he really wants is for the world to hear him and see that he is a bold and principled person and gives no quarter...

I think that even the present leaders of the State Committee for the State of Emergency are somewhat downcast by the role they have taken on; by the measures which they will be forced to apply if the situation gets worse; and by the excessive burden which goes under the name of the "crisis situation in the country." And they will be unable to bear its weight if working people do not respond to their rescue appeal and apply their shoulder to the wheel.

They are responding. Albeit, in different ways. But we have not heard at plants or factories of anyone casting a stone at Gorbachev or urging that he be punished.

Accusations have already been cast against everyone who previously received plaudits. And investigations have been carried out. And that is why we have come to our present pass.

But let the vigilant sleuth from KOMMERSANT carry out his own personal investigation in order then to nail the disturber of the stagnant faith to the cross.

And we have had this before. We have been dab hands at crosses—what to overthrow, whom to crucify.

I dislike the fact that the new authorities have by their Resolution No. 2 divided our publications into the reliable and the rest. I dislike the fact that they are generating a heap of mythological obscurity around the health of M.S. Gorbachev. You need to be more honest and frank if misconstruction is to be avoided.

But, I am certain, we will forfeit in advance all that we have acquired during the perestroika years if we replace rescuing our country from ruin by a witch-hunt and creative work by punishment of the "guilty."

Whoever may urge this upon us.

SCSE Said Not Supported in Maritime Region

OW2108083691 Moscow *INTERFAX* in English
0805 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From "Express News No. 1"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In an interview with IF's [INTERFAX's] reporter the chairman of the Maritime regional executive council Vladimir Kuznetsov has said that the formation of the state emergency committee [SCSE] is an anti-constitutional and illegal act. He said all legal power

structures function in the region and are subordinate only to legally elected bodies. Kuznetsov said there is no need to set up any unconstitutional structures in the area. He also said that at the moment the authorities are in good relations with KGB, Army and militia representatives. "No one is threatening anyone or sabre-rattling". Kuznetsov expressed his negative attitude to a general strike. Still he found it possible to hold a mass one-hour strike so that people could express their attitude to the developments.

International Reaction to Events Viewed

LD2008180391 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 1210 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Judging by the statement of the State Emergency Committee, the first day of the state showed that people sighed with some relief. There were no serious incidents anywhere. The committee is getting numerous letters supporting the steps taken to lead the country out of the severe crisis.

The first reaction from abroad to the developments of this country is marked by a certain understanding, because the worst possible course of the developments which worried foreign states most of all are chaos and anarchy in our nuclear country. Naturally, the introduction of a state of emergency has aroused mistrust and anxiety in this country and abroad. There are grounds for them, because, unfortunately, in the past few years actual deeds in this country had nothing in common with proclaimed goals. The hopes of the people were crushed many times. This time we, the committee's statement says, we will do our utmost for winning trust for the activities of the Soviet leadership. The steps prompted by the extremely acute situation, the statement says, have been supported by most union and autonomous republics of the country. People realize that the State Emergency Committee does not infringe on their constitutional sovereign rights.

Meanwhile, reports are coming that in some parts of the country the formation of the State Emergency Committee has aroused mixed feelings. For example, in Moscow a big group of Muscovites has gathered around the building of the Russian parliament, willing, as they say, to defend the supreme legislative body of the republic in case of necessity.

The leader of the Lithuanian parliament, Vytautas Landsbergis, has voiced his negative attitude to the situation. The leaders of Russia—Boris Yeltsin, Ivan Silayev, and Ruslan Khasbulatov—have issued a statement declaring the State Emergency Committee in power illegal and demanding the immediate convocation of an emergency Congress of People's Deputies of the Soviet Union.

INTERFAX Reviews 20-21 Aug Overnight Events

OW2108070291 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0614 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On the night of August 20/21, Soviet Army troops and units of the USSR KGB undertook an attempt to storm into the building of the Russian Supreme Soviet (parliament) in Moscow where there is Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The clashes with scores of Muscovites who surrounded the building all night long killed three and injured several people, but the KGB and army units failed to capture the building. After sun-up, the bulk of the military equipment—APC's and tanks—left the streets near the Russian parliament. The units loyal to the Russian authorities captured 7 APC's. [Armored Personnel Carriers]

On the morning of August 21, mechanised patrols were withdrawn from Moscow. They were sent in Tuesday night to insure a curfew imposed by representatives of the SCSE on the Soviet capital from 10 PM to 5 AM.

The Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Russia is to be convened in Moscow on August 21 to discuss the situation in view of the formation of the SCSE [State Committee for the state of Emergency] and its activity.

Mechanised division units which support the Russian Government were withdrawn from Moscow on Tuesday.

Cadets of the Orel, Bryansk, and Vladimir regional militia schools (central Russia) said they were willing to take orders from the Russian Government and were leaving for Moscow to take part in the defense of the Russian parliament's building.

PRAVDA Details 19 Aug Cabinet Sitting

PM2108100991 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
21 Aug 91 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Cabinet of Ministers"]

[Text] At its 19 August sitting the USSR Cabinet of Ministers examined urgent tasks arising from the Soviet leadership's statement and the decisions by the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR. The USSR Cabinet of Ministers supported these decisions, geared to overcoming the profound political and economic crisis that grips the country and threatens the very existence of the Soviet state and to restoring law and order and ensuring the normal functioning of the national economy as a most important condition for the activity of society and stabilization of the situation.

It was stressed at the sitting that the USSR Cabinet of Ministers should be focusing attention on the organization of procurements, storage, processing, and distribution of food and the supply of fuel and energy for the

national economy and the populace. Within the framework of the strategic course of continuing the economic reform, the USSR Cabinet of Ministers will direct its efforts toward overcoming destabilizing manifestations in economic life, performing its functions in accordance with the USSR Constitution and laws and in close collaboration with republican and local government organs.

The USSR Cabinet of Ministers supported the 17 August decisions by its presidium, approving in principle the text of the Union treaty and, at the same time, advocating that a package of proposals be adopted as an integral part of the treaty envisaging a mechanism for implementing the treaty provisions and ensuring the functioning of the economy of the country and the sovereign republics for the entire transitional period.

PRAVDA Reports Regional Reactions to Events

*PM2008120591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
20 Aug 91 Second Edition p 3*

[Feature comprising roundup of PRAVDA correspondents' 19 August reports: "The Local Situation"]

[Text]

Kiev

Commenting on radio on the measures taken by the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR, L. Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet, noted that so far he does not know everything by any means; official documents have not yet been received by the republic Supreme Soviet. Calling for calm and restraint, he announced that a state of emergency would not be introduced in the republic, the situation is stable, and legitimately elected organs of power are operating throughout its territory. L. Kravchuk appealed to leaders of labor collectives and the leaders of social movements and political parties to perceive the complexities of the time and avoid confrontation through joint effort. The people's future is in democracy and sovereignty.

Rukh leaders and poets I. Drach and D. Pavlychko held a press conference where they stated: "We are sovereign and independent and what has happened does not concern us."

The day went by at its usual pace at enterprises. The situation in the towns and on the streets of Kiev is calm.

Minsk

Life seems to be going on as usual in the Belorussian capital, as it is in other cities in the republic. And yet you can notice a change in people's moods.

"I am fed up with the outburst of crime and the disintegration of discipline; the imposition of order is long overdue," Yadviga Razhanovskaya, senior warehouse

worker from the paper finishing shop at Minsk's Yakub Kolas Printing Production Association, said.

You can understand a great deal from ordinary everyday episodes. Shoppers gathered in the stores at the beginning of the day as usual. An elderly man observed:

"Socks will be cheaper at last..."

He did not buy any in the hope that there would be a price reduction. After 12 hours there was a sharp decrease in the number of people in the stores where goods are laid out. Everyone is living by that hope.

Alma Ata

President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev appeared on republic television. He appealed to the inhabitants of Kazakhstan to display restraint and calm at this difficult time for the country's future. This is particularly necessary now since any emotional and rash action by any one of us may spark the most serious social upheavals.

N. Nazarbayev appealed to Kazakhstan's labor collectives. Now it is very important to maintain a high degree of conscientiousness and organization. We must also prevent chaos in the economy. Rural workers bear special responsibility as the future of the harvest and the food resources is in their hands.

The president of Kazakhstan called on the personnel of units and subunits of the USSR Armed Forces, the KGB, and the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] stationed on the territory of Kazakhstan to display loyalty to the constitutional norms and respect for the rights of the individual and the local organs of power. I would like to stress in particular, he said, that a state of emergency is not being introduced on the territory of Kazakhstan; all power belongs to the soviet organs in accordance with the Declaration on State Sovereignty and the Kazakh SSR Constitution.

Leningrad

Speaking today on the local television station, Colonel General V. Samsonov, commander of the Leningrad Military District, appealed to the population to maintain calm and promote the normalization of the situation, which he described as threatening the existence of the state itself. Therefore the commission formed under the leadership of the district commander—the city's military commandant—has been forced to adopt the measure of introducing a state of emergency in Leningrad and adjacent areas. Strikes, meetings, rallies, street processions, demonstrations, and also entertainment, sports, and other mass events are banned. The use of duplicating and audio and video recording equipment is restricted or banned. The mass media are being taken under the commission's control. In the event of necessity, there will be possible examinations of documents, luggage, and personal vehicles in places of mass grouping of citizens and in transportation.

Leningrad Mayor A. Sobchak is not on the commission. His deputy V. Shcherbakov represents the city hall on the commission. The television and radio centers have been taken under special protection.

Tashkent

Everything is calm here. It is an ordinary workday. Many people to whom I spoke generally approve of the actions taken by the Soviet leadership to preserve the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and prevent further sliding into the abyss of anarchy and chaos and a decline of the population's living standards. Appeals for discipline and order have been greeted with understanding. People were moved by the profoundly patriotic words about the great motherland, which had recently almost become anathema.

According to Sh. Usnatdinov, editor of the SOVET KARAKALPAKSTANY newspaper, everything is also calm in Nukus, and people are working. Judging by telephone calls to the editorial office, the overwhelming majority of the adult population has made a positive assessment of the measures taken by the country's leadership. A. Kanushkin, editor of the SOVETSKAYA BUKHARA newspaper, reported the same positive reaction among the inhabitants of Bukhara and the oblast.

Bishkek

Speaking on radio and television, President of Kyrgyzstan A. Akayev appealed to the people "with words of alarm and hope" for calm and common sense, and assured them of the resoluteness of the policy aimed at perestroika and radical reforms that he has chosen.

It is calm in the republic's capital. But a number of important buildings have been taken under the MVD's control. President A. Akayev's decree releasing the republic's KGB Chairman D. Asankulov of his duties "in connection with his retirement on pension" has been causing many discussions. The republic's Vice President G. Kuznetsov has been appointed in his place.

Vilnius

There were virtually no signs of alarm in the Lithuanian capital at midday. There are no servicemen or equipment in the streets, and public transport is operating. However, people are gradually gravitating toward the parliament building. Calls for civil disobedience and appeals to gather outside parliament in order to protect it are being voiced on "independent" television and radio, which reflect the point of view of the republic leadership.

It has become known that the Territorial Protection Department has appealed to people to offer resistance. According to certain estimates, it has around 20,000 people "under arms." All police staffers are urgently being recalled from leave.

Tbilisi

Today local radio and television broadcast a statement by the Georgian president, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the government, which said in particular that the main point in the prevailing situation is to preserve calm, order, and discipline. They called on everyone to go to their places of work, carry out their official duties, and not succumb to provocation, but to prevent arbitrary actions and obey instructions by the Georgian organs of power.

Yerevan

Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, spoke on Armenian Television at 1655 local time. He repeated the appeal for calm and the maintenance of order that was contained in a previously adopted joint statement by the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers. Ter-Petrosyan announced that the republic authorities are in constant contact with the leadership of the country, of other republics, and of the troops stationed in the region. The chairman of the Supreme Soviet expressed confidence that in the prevailing complex situation, which is fraught with aggravations, all parties and sociopolitical movements would abandon ambitions and do everything they could to strengthen order and discipline and resolve questions in the social sphere. At the same time it was stated that the Armenian leadership would maintain its commitment to democracy and the processes of building a rule-of-law state.

Kishinev

The situation in the republic was examined at an emergency joint sitting of the parliament presidium and the government of Moldova. The situation is generally described as calm. Although you can already see sharp differences in the assessment of events: One part of the population is literally celebrating, while the other is indignant. The first includes the whole Left Bank [of the Dnestr River] and the collectives of many large enterprises. The second includes Kishinev's state structures and a large part of the national intelligentsia.

TASS Reviews 19 Aug PRAVDA

LD1908114591 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT
19 Aug 91

["Soviet Communist Party Daily PRAVDA Review"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS—The Soviet Communist Party daily PRAVDA on Monday publishes the article "Kuzbass's Potential: How To Use It Effectively?", which is devoted to the crisis situation in the country's economy.

The region will need over 150 billion rubles to restore economic and social order in the region, including its key industries—coal-mining, metallurgy, chemistry and machine-building.

The newspaper says the crisis can be resolved if the region's coal mines gain real independence and carry out structural reforms to expand their specialisation. "The region needs a closed technological cycle or it may remain a raw material appendage to the country," the article says.

PRAVDA correspondent K. Aksyonov reports from Krasnodar about the drop in grain production in Kuban, southern Russia. This year, the region harvested 1.5 million tonnes less grain than in 1990, mainly due to inefficient techniques to protect plants from pests and diseases, the article says.

In the article "Party and Power", Vyacheslav Khalipov, editor-in-chief of the magazine "Social and Political Sciences", comments on blueprints of the Soviet Communist Party programme.

On the eve of the signing of a union treaty, the newspaper carries the article "Kazakhstan-Russia: Dialogue in Alma-Ata", telling about the results of talks between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his Kazakh counterpart Nursultan Nazarbayev.

PRAVDA publishes Mikhail Gorbachev's greetings to an international symposium on energy, ecology and economy and his congratulations to President Najibollah of Afghanistan on Afghanistan's independence day. It also carries reports about CPSU Central Committee Aleksandr Dzasokhov's visit to Donbass to attend discussions of a draft party programme.

The newspaper offers materials about a session of the Soviet Cabinet of Ministers last Saturday to discuss a union treaty. The government agreed that its signing will be of paramount importance for stabilising the difficult political, economic and social situation in the country and forming a renovated federation of sovereign republics.

The newspaper reports Georgian Prime Minister T. Sigua's resignation over the weekend and Georgian president's decree relieving him of his duties.

The resignation was prompted by the Sigua government's inability to stop the severe economic crisis in the republic and the drop in living standards.

PRAVDA carries a report by the Soviet defence minister press centre denying a statement, issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry, on the violation of the Japanese air space by Soviet military aircraft.

"The flight was performed at a distance of 26 kilometers from the shore line of the Japanese island Rebun-Jima (near northern Hokkaido), that is 3.8 kilometers from the territorial waters," the report says.

The newspaper also offers the contents of a recently published IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS [as received] magazine.

The article "Hostages Are Alive. But There Is No Peace." is devoted to negotiations between Major General V. Starikov, representing the Soviet Interior Ministry troops, and Armenian guerrillas.

The newspaper says that two rounds of talks were fruitless in finding a compromise to release the Soviet soldiers captured by Armenian militants last week. The latter reiterated their demand for a transfer of six Armenians from an Azerbaijani prison to any other in the Russian Federation and a free trial.

In the rubric "Pages of History", PRAVDA publishes the article "Lenin and Hoover" about an agreement on humanitarian aid to Soviet Russia from the American relief administration in 1921-1922.

Doctor of Sciences Yuriy Borozdin comments on the need for determined moves to a market economy in the country. He believes the moves are inevitable, but to speed the process the country should "stop a money-printing machine" and sharply reduce budget expenditures.

PRAVDA offers the last part of Vladimir Karpov's story "Secret Reprisal Against Marshal Zhukov" about his removal from the post of the Soviet defence minister.

The newspaper also devotes some of its materials to the situation in the Korean Peninsula and in Yugoslavia, the experience of privatisation in Czechoslovakia, and an interview with Israeli Transport Minister Moshe Qatzav.

Economic

Reaction to Events in Moscow, State of Emergency

State Bank Demands Abidance by USSR Laws

OW2008162291 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1441 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition No. 9"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The chairman of the board of the State Bank of the USSR, Victor Gerashchenko, signed a government telegram yesterday to be sent to the central (state or national) banks of the republics, the republican branches of the State Bank of the USSR and the regional, territorial and other branches of these banks, in which he instructs them to abide by all Soviet laws concerning banking, as well as various directives of the States Bank of the USSR, in accordance with Decree No. 1 of the State Emergency Committee.

He also warns that "officials who fail to carry out these instructions or seek to prevent others from carrying them out shall be subject to strict penalties up to dismissal from their posts".

Local Banks Call for 'Common Sense'

OW2008151991 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1441 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition No. 9"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Moscow Banking Union and the Association of Russian Banks have made a joint statement today in which they emphasise that "any anticonstitutional steps will lead to the deterioration of the economic situation in the country and the lowering of the living standards of the population whatever motives are cited to justify them".

The bankers of Russia and Moscow confirm their determination to participate in the creation of a market economy in the Soviet Union, the formation of a "new single economic space", the pursuit of a "civilised uniform monetary and credit policy to be formulated by a central council of republican banks to be set up at the State Bank of the USSR".

They also express the hope that the political leadership "will have enough common sense to prevent the restoration of the command- and-administer system in the economy".

The chairman of the Association of Russian Banks, Sergey Yegorov, has told our correspondent that Russian and Moscow banks are, on the whole, ready to support the Mayor of Moscow, who called upon Moscow's commercial banks not to finance organisations which abide by the decisions of the State Emergency Committee.

Overseas Economic Activity Discussed

OW2008122291 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1156 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition No. 5"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] IF [INTERFAX] has been informed that the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR (MFER) held a ministry board meeting on August 19 to discuss how the ministry would function and carry out economic activity abroad in the wake of the creation of the State Committee for the State Emergency (SCSE) and the decrees it issued.

One of the agenda items was a transfer of the powers of granting all export licenses back to the central authorities.

It has not been ruled out that the ministry board will put forward this proposal to the SCSE.

Hard Currency Sales Suspended

OW2008152191 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1441 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition no. 9"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The State Bank of the USSR has decided to suspend from tomorrow the sales of hard currency to those going abroad on private visits.

When asked by our correspondent whether this may be followed by a decision to freeze the accounts of joint ventures or Soviet commercial nongovernmental establishments with the Vneshekonombank of the USSR, which is where the majority of these accounts are kept, a staff member of the State Bank, who refused to name himself, said that their commitments to their foreign investors were sufficient to make such a measure unreasonable.

Pavlov Never Believed in 'New Marshall Plan'

AU2108092891 Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 19 Aug 91 p 5

[Interview with Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov by unidentified NOVOSTI correspondent; place and date not given: "I Have Never Believed In a New Marshall Plan"]

[Text] [NOVOSTI] Over six months ago you became prime minister. What economic developments satisfied you most in the past six months and what worried you most?

[Pavlov] I am most satisfied about the figures regarding the volume of arms production. We are strictly observing the agreement on arms reduction and the resulting real-term cuts in spending, currently still burdening our country.

The conditions for the production of "peaceful goods" are currently being created within the framework of armament reduction. The results of this conversion are already becoming visible. Despite the overall economic decline, the production of consumer goods is increasing. As a result of conversion, the volume of produced consumer goods is beyond that of the year 1990.

[NOVOSTI] In what area, for example?

[Pavlov] Freezers and deep freezers. Production is increasing although, as a result of the great demand, there is still a shortage in the market.

[NOVOSTI] And the figure that worries you most?

[Pavlov] That has something to do with money circulation. The strain on the circulation of money that is increasing on a daily basis. Unfortunately, not only on the level of the republics, but also on the level of regions, areas, and individual enterprises resolutions are adopted

to make higher payments to the people without considering that this requires real cover in the form of goods.

Of course there are shortages in many areas and they can be most clearly felt regarding the food supply, where the low-income receivers are worst affected. If somebody is given additional money, he first spends it on food. I understand that and I will do anything I can to improve people's lives and feed them better. Nevertheless, we must be aware of the fact that our country is simply not able to greatly improve the possibilities for buying food. People buy large quantities of anything that is durable. This means that a one percent shortage in production results in a ten percent shortage in the stores. Once a shortage is felt somewhere, it spreads just like in a chain reaction.

[NOVOSTI] In connection with the London summit there was much talk about a new model of the Marshall Plan for the USSR. What do you make of such ideas?

[Pavlov] The ideas presented by Yavlinskiy and the Harvard University specialists are not new. I tell you quite frankly that I discussed such ideas three years ago with Mr. Baker. At that time I was neither finance minister nor prime minister but I was studying the real possibilities of such an approach on behalf of our leadership. At that time it became clear to me that Western companies and governments had a firm position on this issue. This position did not change either before or during the London summit. No serious statesman or businessman can afford to make decisions according to his emotions or wishes. All participants in the London summit were guided by the objective and strict requirements dictated by the economy and the political situation. Therefore I was not surprised about the position of the "seven" in London. Major stimuli for the Soviet economy or major state loans were not to be expected. The London summit was not an occasion to distribute money but to discuss political decisions. Such decisions might initiate the work on a mechanism for investment in the Soviet economy and for including the Soviet economy in the markets of the developed countries. However, all that must be based on concrete benefits for concrete investors, for concrete producers and concrete merchants.

I have never understood attempts to revive the idea of the Marshall Plan. I have often been asked by foreign journalists: "Why does the USSR think that the taxpayers in the West should give dozens of billions of dollars in aid for the USSR?" I think that the taxpayer in the West has no reason at all to make us happy with "donations." I am all for trade and work that is mutually beneficial. Yet, I think that nobody can be interested in sacrifices as a charitable act.

One simply cannot compare the current situation with that of the era of the Marshall Plan. First, that plan also had a military aspect and, second, many enterprises in Germany were directly or indirectly owned by foreign corporations, including American ones. So whom did the

Marshall Plan help at the time? The Western nations, who had property in Germany, greatly helped themselves and were working toward restoring their capital. The question at the time was: "What for?" The answer was clear: For their own interests.

Entrepreneurs Union President on Difficulties

LD0708152991 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1350 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Attention all those who have become or who intend to become owners. A press conference has taken place in Moscow. It was devoted to problems in the development of enterprise in our country. Addressing it Pavel Grigoryevich Bunich, President of the Union of Entrepreneurs and Leaseholders of the USSR, talked about the work of this Union and the ways in which it cooperates with the central and republican bodies of power and the difficulties that entrepreneurs have to overcome. He dwelt in detail on measures that are contemplated to help those owners who are coming into being:

[Begin Bunich recording] [passage omitted] Our Union is preparing a forum of entrepreneurs from eastern Europe which is due to take place in Leningrad at the end of October. You are aware that the CEMA ended its own existence successfully. It turned out to be very easy to pull it down. But no equivalent to replace that collapse has taken place. There is the market of the West, there is the market of [North] America, there's the market of South America, there are a number of markets—in fact the present day market amounts to approximately six major markets. And suddenly, of these six major markets the Eastern market has collapsed, utterly and completely. That, too, cannot be. That is the main idea why the forum of entrepreneurs from eastern Europe is being assembled. Margaret Thatcher has agreed to be cochairman of this forum. It is a question of presidents taking part where they can—prime ministers at least; certainly unions of entrepreneurs; certainly specific entrepreneurs and certainly representatives of science. On the Soviet side we have just started work. Nazarbayev—that is to say Kazakhstan—has given his agreement. Gorbunov from Latvia has given his agreement. There is an understanding from Silayev—so that in this sense Russia, too, is already represented. And there is an understanding from Pavlov. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Tax Chief Criticizes Union Treaty Article 9

PM1608153391 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 91 Second Edition p 1

[Article by G. Yastrebtsov under "Topical Theme" rubric: "Public Purse Does Not Mean Passing the Hat Round"]

[Text] The text of the treaty on the union of sovereign states has been published. This extremely important document, which in many ways will determine the future

of our country, was born amid tribulations, arguments, and contradictions. Discussion over Article 9, which reflects the positions of the center and the republics with regard to taxation policy, went on for a particularly long time.

It is no secret that the contradictions connected with the Union and republic budgets have gotten worse lately. Two concepts have come into conflict: the formation of an all-union market space as the principal guarantee of perestroika and the development of market relations, and the process of breaking up and dismembering the general economic territory by union republics wishing to assert their complete state autonomy.

In 1990 the proportion of monies going into the Union budget from the turnover tax was reduced, and receipts of income tax from the population and cooperatives were halted. Not only was there a decline in the reliability and regularity with which funds came into the public purse, but the Union center's potential for influencing prices in the country was also reduced. This dangerous tendency continues today. The editorial office asked V. Rodyushkin, USSR deputy finance minister and chief of the Main State Tax Inspectorate, to comment on the situation.

"In conditions of market relations," Vladimir Timofeyevich said, "the budget system should be the state's most important instrument for regulating the economy. A demarcation of the Union and the republics' spheres of influence and the existence of autonomous budgets requires coordinated actions in the area of state income and expenditure policy.

"During discussion of the draft Union treaty a noticeable difference in the views of the Union and some republic governments became apparent. We proposed a three-channel system whereby the Union and the republic budgets are entitled to expect a certain percentage of the income raised from every kind of tax. We proceeded from the assumption that the center should not have to request the funds it needs, just as, incidentally, the republics are not obliged to solicit money from the center.

"Russian leaders were in favor of contributing a constant fixed proportion of the income received on the republic's territory to the Union budget. This is logical only at first glance. However, if we look into it more closely, we shall see that in this case the Union budget will suffer, because the center will be entirely dependent on funds 'sacrificed' by the republics with practically no consideration given to the consequences for the country's economy. But this is not the way to set up an integrated tax system: Taxes will be as much as the republics themselves want them to be. The leveling of their socioeconomic positions will be jeopardized since the center will not have sufficient funds available for this purpose. In fact there will be no integrated economic space. This will frighten away foreign partners and investors and complicate the conclusion of deals.

"In some republics' legislation, for example in Russia and Belorussia, the priority of Union laws in the area of taxation policy is not recognized. I shall say what I think: A situation in which various tax systems are in operation across the general economic space is intolerable and both economically and politically damaging. The amount a plant, mine, or sovkhoz pays in taxes cannot and should not depend on whose territory they are located on. Especially when we are talking about upcoming destatization, privatization, demonopolization, and the consequent appearance of hundreds of thousands of small enterprises, joint-stock companies, firms, stock and raw material commodity exchanges, and so forth. All these should be fully entitled to operate freely without having to worry about local whims. To do things in any other way would be to slide back in the direction of the old barriers impeding the flow of capital and consequently to difficulties in mutual economic relations.

"Needless to say, it is the legislators who have the right to the final say in this complicated issue. But it is quite obvious that in the sphere of income we cannot dispense with a precisely agreed list of Union tax levies out of which the republics make contributions to the Union budget. This list must include taxes that operate in the same way across the entire territory of the USSR. These are a tax on profits, an income tax levied on citizens, a value-added tax, excises, customs duties, and others.

"The final version of Article 9 of the Union treaty reads: 'In order to finance Union budget expenditure linked with the implementation of the powers transferred to the Union, unified Union taxes and levies are set at fixed percentage rates determined by agreement with the republics on the basis of the items of expenditure submitted by the Union...' To put it bluntly, this formulation is vague and woolly. It does not disclose the future mechanism of mutual tax relations between the Union and the republics. In practice, Article 9 will only come into force fully when it really defines a taxation system that is mandatory for the entire country and on condition that a unified USSR state tax inspectorate is set up."

Official on State of Soviet Technology

OW0208085191 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1430 GMT 1 Aug 91

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] So far the Soviet Union has access only to yesterday's or even the day before yesterday's technologies. This was admitted in an interview for DP's [Diplomatic Panorama] correspondent by a prominent diplomat from the Soviet Foreign Ministry's U.S. and Canada Department. He meant restrictions Cocom [Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls] imposed on exports to the USSR. During G. Bush's recent visit to Moscow the Soviet side handed to the Americans a list of essential projects it cannot carry out because of a lack of modern technologies.

The idea is to enable the Soviet defence industry to start making products capable of gaining hard currency. This would make it possible for plants and factories to resolve conversion-related problems connected with capacity and labour redundancies resulting from cuts in military production.

Besides, the Soviet Union loses opportunities for earning hard currency because some of its projects connected with the plans to launch foreign spacecraft with the help of Soviet booster-rockets remain unaccomplished. For instance, the U.S. opposed the plans to launch Brazilian and Mexican satellites from the Baikonur space port because they included American made components.

Though Cocom made some changes in its stand lately, and the American side informed the USSR about them which it had never done before, the Soviet diplomat said, the main issues because of which the Soviet Union has no access to high technology remain unresolved. Having received the list of unaccomplished Soviet projects at the Moscow summit, the American side promised to study it closely.

Decline of Industrial Production Checked

LD0708134991 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Aug 91

[Text] In the Soviet Union the growing decline of industrial production has been checked. It has been even possible to increase the average daily output of many different items. This (?is) said in an economic survey published in Moscow.

Nevertheless experts of the Academy of Sciences say the situation remains tense. There are especially big difficulties on the consumer's market which is experiencing a monstrous shortage of commodities. This has prompted the government to take measures to stimulate the production of consumer goods and develop public services.

Situation on Currency Market Said 'Calm'

PM0708091791 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 91 Union Edition p 8

[Report by I. Zhagel: "Truce on Foreign Exchange Markets"]

[Text] The latest trades, executed 30 July on the foreign exchange market, maintained the rate quoted in previous trades—50 rubles [R] to the U.S. dollar. A total of \$5,480,000 was sold this time.

The current situation on the foreign exchanges is reminiscent of the calm after the storm. Just two weeks ago the rate surged to R60 to the dollar. A number of foreign exchange sellers made a packet out of it. A number of buyers, forced to use any means to pay for previously concluded foreign economic contracts, suffered major losses. But now both sides have maintained their truce for two weeks.

Incidentally, a rate of R50 to the dollar can hardly be considered realistic. It was no accident that last week the USSR Gosbank [State Bank] was forced to repeal its previous regulation, under which foreign-exchange buying and selling rates to ordinary citizens were set on the foreign currency market, but only if market volume exceeded \$10 million. This has not happened once, although it has threatened to do so.

So it has now been decided to sell Soviet citizens dollars, pounds sterling, and marks on the basis of actual foreign-exchange turnover. That is, the amount of foreign exchange sold will depend on how much is bought by the banks from foreigners and from our people. A rate—termed the tourist rate—of R32 to the dollar has been established on the basis of existing supply and demand.

To all intents and purposes, this is the same mechanism which operates on the "black" market. It is no accident that rates in both markets are roughly the same. Naturally, the tourist rate will change. And, hopefully, improve. But this will only happen when the state stops the centralized distribution of foreign exchange and allows it all to reach the free market.

Black Sea Shipping Company Issues Warning

OW1907090791 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1830 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Black Sea Shipping Company refuses to carry exports unless they are paid in advance. The huge debt by the foreign trade organisations disrupts their normal work. Nothing is being done by the USSR government or any of the central ministries to correct the situation. The company has to pay taxes on each earned ruble four times.

Unsettled accounts of the VNESHECONOMBANK have resulted in the arrests of ships for insolvency. More than 400 thousand external rate rubles have been lost this year. The shipping company warns that unless the debt is settled, it will proceed according to the tax law, including sales of the debtors' goods.

State Bank Issues New 10 Ruble Notes

PM0208084591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 91 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "From USSR State Bank on Release into Circulation of USSR Gosbank 1991 Issue 10 Ruble Bank Notes"]

[Text] As of 30 July 1991 the USSR Gosbank [State Bank] is releasing into circulation the 1991 issue 10 Ruble [R] bank notes.

The 1991 issue R10 state bank notes remain in circulation until they are worn out and must be accepted freely at their face value by all enterprises, institutions, collective farms, and individuals for all types of payments and

also for entering into current accounts, deposits, and letters of credit and also for transfer without any restrictions.

State Bank Hikes Loan Interest Rate

PM0508104591 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
30 Jul 91 Union Edition p 1

[Article by I. Zhagel: "Money Getting More Expensive"]

[Text] Substantial changes in the unified state monetary and credit policy for the second half of 1991 were notified to all the country's banking institutions last Friday via a government telegram.

Incidentally, in the light of the sharp deterioration of the situation in the national economy during the first half of the year and the more than 40-percent increase in money circulation, the USSR Gosbank [State Bank] has already submitted for examination by the country's Supreme Soviet its own proposals for amending the monetary and credit policy as the most important factor in stabilizing the economy. However, there was simply no time to discuss these proposals at the recently concluded parliamentary session which, frankly speaking, seems a little strange.

Nevertheless, the USSR Gosbank decided to act. Its planned measures were expounded in the government telegram.

First of all, there is a substantial increase in the payment for centralized credit resources—from 8 to 12 percent per year. Clearly this move pursues several aims: First, to ensure that commercial banks seek out money for their market operations by drawing all unutilized resources into circulation and only as a last resort turning to centralized sources, as the latter become increasingly costly. This is an efficient restrictive measure against unjustified increases of the monetary mass.

Second, the increased cost of money borrowed from the central bank will prompt commercial banks to also raise the cost of their credit. Now enterprises and organizations will have to be clear about how they are going to utilize resources before borrowing any money. Is the project they want to realize sufficiently viable to enable them to settle accounts with creditors at a later date?

In general, the policy of "expensive money" is widely applied in world practice. Moreover, given the rate of inflation in the country and the rapid development of crisis processes, an even sharper increase in the cost of centralized credit resources could have been expected. In any event, this would be the logic "in theory."

Commenting this decision, V. Zakharov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board, said that initially there were plans to increase the cost of centralized credit resources to 15 percent. But considering that many enterprises have now begun a structural perestroika envisaging the production of consumer goods, it was

decided that even collectives which are not too strong financially should be given a chance to reequip.

At this point, however, several counterarguments can be introduced, the main one being that the cost of credit resources, which though not low is by no means high, will still lead to their being squandered in a number of cases. Obviously, having made money more expensive, it would have been better to make use of additional tax benefits for enterprises which master the production of consumer goods. Actually, V. Zakharov did not rule out a further increase in the cost of centralized credit resources before the end of the year.

Yet another important fact will be the strict restriction on the margin—that is, the difference between the amount of money the bank borrows and the amount it lends—to just 3 percent overall. Clearly, this measure is taken from the list of market methods for controlling the credit and money system and will probably be rather unwelcome by the commercial banks.

On the other hand, the desire by central organs to restrict opportunities for speculative operations with financial resources is understandable. After all, in a monopolistic economy, high-interest loans to enterprises often entail a sharp increase in the cost of products. And here V. Zakharov said quite rightly that it is impossible for one part of the national economy to function fully in accordance with market laws while all other sectors merely remain on the fringes of this market. Nevertheless, it is clear even to the naked eye, so to speak, how commercial banks will be able to bypass the set limit on margins.

Finally, there are plans to increase the allocation of bank resources to reserve funds. The size of these allocations will vary according to the time for which banks attract financial resources, so it is hardly appropriate mentioning them here. Suffice it to say that this measure is also widely applied in banking practice and, in a simplified form, means the following: The bank must allocate part of any money it acquires from whatever source to the Union and republic central bank reserves.

Thus, the amount of money currently in circulation is decreasing and banks must think carefully about where they will invest their money so that the profit received allows them to repay any money they have borrowed in full.

Moscow Stock Exchange Sales Successful

OW0508235591 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2119 GMT 5 Aug 91

[Soviet Business Report]

[Text] The first actions were carried out on the Moscow Stock Exchange last week. More than half of the shares up for sale were sold.

On sale were the following: Shares in the North-West Commercial Bank, "Avtovazbanka", the Surgutsky and

Tumensky Commodity Exchange, the Moscow factory "Frezer" and the RHL holding company (Riga-Holding Latvia) and government bonds.

Representatives of the exchange informed IF [INTERFAX] that the total amount of closed deals was 112 million rubles[R], approximately R25 million of this came directly from the sale of shares.

According to the exchange's representatives due to the results of the auction one could talk about the activation of the Soviet stock market. Sales will take place every Tuesday and Thursday at the Moscow Stock Exchange.

Agriculture

Harvesting, Procurement Problems Viewed

PM1608105091 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
15 Aug 91 Second Edition p 1

[Article by Aleksandr Platoshkin under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "The Worrying Month of August. Time Is Giving Us the Opportunity To Stock up on Food. Surely We Will Not Waste This Opportunity Again?"]

[Text] Tortured by all kinds of shortages, we have long since stopped being hard to please at the food counters. There is no boiled pork, fruit, or cheese? Pollock and kefir, bread, and potatoes will have to do...

And outside it is August. It is a time when the fields, orchards, and vegetable gardens are full of all kinds of delightful things. But somehow there is no surplus of vegetables, fruit, and berries. There are even interruptions with cereals and pasta. The prospects are also vague. The so-called man in the street, and more precisely the elderly, who have suffered many deprivations and misfortunes, are talking increasingly frequently about a lean winter. Everyone is getting ready for it in their own way.

Leadership bodies frequently assess this kind of thing as panicky rumors stirred up by the mass media. It would be good if that were the case. But here are the statistics. Over one-third of the sown areas have been harvested. Just over 22 million tonnes of grain has been handed in to the state of the 77 million tonnes that were planned. And the summer is nearing its end.

So much for rumors.

Meanwhile the harvesting of grain crops, though erratic at the moment, is not bad on the whole. Over 100 million tonnes of grain have already been threshed. If we are to believe specialists' predictions, the gross yield will be around 190 million tonnes. That is, there will be as much grain per capita as in the developed countries. Admittedly, it has to be gathered and procured.

That is the snag. The grain is handed over at the elevators poorly and unwillingly.

On the eve of the harvest, the governments of the country and the republics adopted measures intended to improve the situation as regards procurements. These measures include scarce vehicles, construction materials, consumer goods, and even currency allocated for the above-plan sale of grain. Many farms in the Ukraine, the Kuban, the Don, and Stavropol are prepared to significantly add to state resources on these terms. But...

The tale is soon told. On the one hand, the state order and the tax in kind do not leave all farms with a reserve for free sales. On the other hand, there is the endless inefficiency of our services.

The center and the republics have produced so many circulars and instructions determining the procedure for paying for above-plan output that farm managers finally became confused. What would they receive, where, and when? And the longed-for incentives in the form of materials and equipment are hard to obtain. Experienced chairmen or directors, who assume not without justification that "the state will swindle us again," opt for barter and other private deals. Because then you get goods in exchange for goods, and not promises or letters of guarantee.

The knights of our gloomy times are now roving around the villages. With suitcases tightly packed with banknotes as well as vodka and brandy to cement business ties. Latter-day pedlars are offering carpets, cars, televisions, timber, cement, and furniture from unknown reserves in exchange for bread and meat. Refrigerated trucks, luxurious "Ikarus" buses, and cars are surreptitiously driving off with wheat, cows, horses, and sheep down the roads of the Chernozem, Kuban, and the Don. Where to and with what aim? The local authorities often do not know.

The field work is not infinite. The dealers in the shadow economy are well aware of this. And they stock up goods for subsequent deals. They know perfectly well that grain is the real authority. If they possess grain, not only is their expenditure returned with interest, but they can also influence the country's economy and policy. Meanwhile, local soviets and state organs are delaying as usual. Or they adopt measures from the arsenal of the years of stagnation.

Compulsory deliveries or reciprocal sales of grain on terms specified by the government. Is there no third way? Although it declared economic freedom and mutually advantageous commodity exchange, the state is still not providing the countryside with such opportunities. Prices on the countryside's output are significantly lower than they are on industrial goods that it buys from the cities. So what happens is that it is more advantageous to put grain into the pig's trough than to take it to the elevator.

The proportion of grain in feeds is now 34-36 percent. In a word, direct ties and cooperation are begging to become part of real life. According to specialists,

importing meat directly instead of grain for livestock farming would be more advantageous.

Today, it seems, is no time for subjunctives. We need actions. But the best minds and think tanks of ministries, departments, soviets, and city halls are still conferring and "reacting in writing" to the food situation. The deserted countryside has essentially been left to face the anxiety of August alone.

Whom are we punishing by putting the harvest at risk? Obviously every enterprise and collective has its own plans and tasks. This is not a question of charity. For instance, in Ulyanovsk Oblast and certain other oblasts industrial enterprises are buying standing vegetable and potato crops. They cultivate them, harvest them, and sell the crop themselves. No one is the loser.

There are many options, and there is enough of everything in the country's fields to provide normal subsistence for society. All that remains to be done is to gather the harvest and sort things out. Here, of course we need rather different techniques, and a different way of organizing things, and not the rubber stamping of decrees and resolutions on urgent measures to assist agriculture.

Time, patient as it is, is giving us yet another opportunity. Surely we will not waste it again?

Grain Harvest Continues in Russia, Ukraine

PM1608105291 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Aug 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast: Report by N. Gluzova and V. Stepanenko, identified by caption]

[Text] The grain is being harvested on the country's fields. Here are a few reports about this. The harvest campaign is coming to an end in Lipetsk Oblast. Almost 0.5 million tonnes of grain have been sent to the silos. So, Lipetsk's peasants have settled their accounts with tax in kind. The fulfillment of the state order is in the pipeline. Specialists reckon that the right conditions do exist for this, the oblast's grain yields top 22 quintals per hectare. The harvest campaign is proceeding at a fairly fast pace in Kirov Oblast. According to a TASS correspondent's report, peasants here are receiving active support from townspeople. Grain has been brought in from virtually all the fields. There are even rayons in the oblast which have met in full the state order for grain sales to the state.

Grain procurement in the Ukraine is not without its difficulties. The harvest here is a little smaller than last year, and the peasants are in no hurry to sell their harvest to the state.

[Gluzova] This is what the fields in Cherkassy Oblast's Khristinovskiy Rayon looked like a few days ago. Hot, no wind, and sweating your guts out in the literal sense so as to harvest and thresh every ripe ear of grain. Combines and windrowers are gleaning the ears and getting on with

the job. Only you can't brag about this harvest. The grain growers are getting seven or eight quintals of grain per hectare. Why?

[N.A. Perederiy, sovkhos director, identified by caption] Because we didn't have enough preventives to preserve the grain from pests.

[Gluzova] Will you be selling grain to the state?

[Perederiy] Of course we will. We have to sell grain to the state because the state must have grain.

[Gluzova] What will you yourselves be left with? How will you cope? The situation is, after all, quite difficult.

[Perederiy] I think that peasants have always coped and will continue to do so. This is obviously a temporary measure.

[Gluzova] Are you referring to the resolution cutting exports of all agricultural produce from the Ukraine?

[Perederiy] Needless to say, we are obliged to implement the resolution. But I would like this to merely be a temporary resolution. We need an exchange and market relations in order to settle this issue among the republics.

[Gluzova] Meanwhile it has kept raining in the Ukraine. The pace of the harvest has slowed up. Grain sales to the state alone are continuing. Farms are sticking to the state order in the hope of getting the promised scarce goods. But they sometimes forget that they will only be provided with goods for grain supplied in excess of the state order.

Railcars Full of Tomatoes Rot in Moscow

PM1608115591 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Aug 91

[From the "Television News Service" newscast: Report by L. Lashchenko, identified by caption]

[Text] [Lashchenko] We're standing in Lyubertsy Station, Moscow Oblast. Four cars have arrived here with tomatoes like this.

[Unidentified worker] They weren't like that.

[Lashchenko] What were they like then?

[Unidentified worker] Better than that, anyway! They've been here for two weeks now. What do you expect!

[Lashchenko] And where did they come from?

[Unidentified worker] Central Asia.

[Lashchenko] These men work for the Gorkiy Refrigeration Base. They're not allowed to sell the tomatoes themselves.

[Unidentified worker] We sent two telegrams to the transport prosecutor's office. But we've heard nothing. The stationmaster sent a telegram to the Lyubertsy

prosecutor and the Moscow Oblast prosecutor, but there's been no answer. We can't wait here two weeks with these tomatoes—they're already going rotten. Meanwhile we're not at work—we have jobs to do.

[Second unidentified worker] We have to get some solar oil...

[Unidentified worker] We've got no water, no fuel...

[Lashchenko] Who's supposed to be getting these tomatoes, according to your papers?

[Unidentified worker] I think it's the "Appetit" Cooperative.

[Third unidentified worker] I'm a cooperative worker. A lot of people have been round here looking at these tomatoes. But they all just go away. They refuse to take them. We're even willing to sell them for 10 kopeks apiece.

[Lashchenko] Tomatoes have become worth their weight in gold. Take a good look—all this represents a loss for the railroad and the "Appetit" Cooperative, and ties up expensive machinery. You also feel sorry for those who've had to live in railcars for two weeks rather than at home. You feel sorry for us too—not having had the chance to eat these tomatoes in good time.

Scientific

Progress Cargo Space Craft Launched

LD2108103891 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS—The Soviet Union on Wednesday launched a progress M- [as received] cargo space craft.

The rocket blasted off at 01:54 Moscow time in accordance with the space exploration programme. It will bring various cargoes to the Soviet orbiting station Mir.

[Words indistinct] carries a ballistic capsule, which will bring materials produced on-board the station and results of research to earth.

It was put into orbit with the following parameters:

Maximum distance from earth's surface - 246 kilometers, minimal distance from earth's surface - 192 kilometers, orbital period - 88.6 minutes, orbital inclination - 51.6 degrees.

The ship's equipment is working normally.

Ministry Statement on Chernobyl Incident

LD1608181291 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT
16 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS—The Soviet Ministry of Atomic Energy and Industry on Friday released the following statement on the incident at Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

"At 2:27 a.m. on August 10, reactor number two at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which was under repair, suffered a nuclear incident ranked as a second-degree danger on the international seven-degree safety scale.

"During repair work on the shut-down and cooled reactor, there occurred a loss of sealing on one of the pipes, causing a leak of several cubic meters of radioactive cooling water into an area adjacent to the room with a major circulating pump. The water radioactivity in the shut-down reactor was ten to the minus sixth power curie per liter. The water was drained into a special water-waste disposal system. None of the plant workers received any radioactive doses above the norm.

"Reactors number one and three operated normally.

"The incident is being investigated by a special commission".

Further on Chernobyl Incident

LD1608163891 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT
16 Aug 91

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Sergey Bibik]

[Text] Kiev August 16 TASS—One of the three reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant suffered a minor leak of radioactive water during repairs on August 10.

The radioactive water escaped through a broken valve into three production areas, causing no serious health problems among the personnel or radioactive doses above the norm, says Aleksandr Karasyuk, spokesman for the scientific and research association Pripat that is cleaning up the aftermath of the 1986 nuclear accident.

He said the incident measured two points on the international seven-point scale used to measure accidents.

The other two reactors are working normally.

Changes in Space Policy, Financing Urged

917Q0156A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 Aug 91 Union Edition p 4

[Article by V. Postyshev, candidate of legal sciences, member of the International Institute of Space Law of the International Astronautical Federation: "The Space Paths Are Getting Dusty: Is There a Chance That the Industry That at One Time Brought Us World Fame Will Pull Out of the Crisis?"]

[Text] The celebrations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Gagarin's flight have died down. We had a pretty good time, a presidential ukase was even published, money was allotted, dozens of organizations and hundreds of people went into action, guests were invited...

But the celebrations are coming to an end, and normal workdays are returning. But they are not very happy ones for cosmonautics. You talk to space system designers who have run their legs off in efforts to get a hearing for their ideas somewhere abroad, with first-rate engineers who have come up against home-bred business, which is difficult in every way, with the directors of once prestigious design bureaus, who are wandering around offices in search of subsidies—and you think: Have we celebrated our last celebration? Are we not attending a funeral banquet for our future as an advanced scientific and technical power?

One thing, perhaps, is unquestionable: The general dissatisfaction with the state of Soviet cosmonautics and the absolute uncertainty of its outlook. First, even a whole orbital station will fall from altitudes behind the clouds. Then suddenly, in an absolutely strange broadcast, you will be told about an actual breakdown in the production of planar naval satellites that are an important component of the strategic defense of the USSR. Acknowledgement of the helplessness of the General Staff itself that can be heard with respect to the recent tests in the United States of the space analogue of the Patriot system is discouraging. It is revealed that in 1991 Soviet departments signed a foreign trade contract in the sum of \$50 million, which is only 0.1 percent of the volume of the international space market. But then there is also Kazakhstan, with its demands for compensation for damage caused by missile launches, and for lease payments for the use of Baykonur, whose total exceeds the official annual budget of all of cosmonautics by a factor of 2.5.

Thus, where have we ended up 30 years after the memorable April launch? To comprehend this, it is necessary to return to the initial questions, which generally were not raised, or which we forget in the bustle of the space race.

First of all, what exactly is cosmonautics? If you go by our television, there is the smiling cosmonaut, who is outstanding in every way. If you open the encyclopedia—it is space flights, and also the creation of space equipment. If you try to heed the significant hints of the specialists, then it is the holy of holies of the state, it is defense. But if someone from the sidelines doubts the advisability of the tasks or the achieved results, well, after all, he is not a specialist. What does he know?

Closer examination shows, however, that the specialists also frequently do not know what they are doing. There are a lot of examples when a multibillion project was carried out only so that the large collectives around it are

fed. And then it is clear: The more grandiose a project is, the better, and at least it is more nourishing.

But money does not fall from the sky, it has to be taken from other needs, including from the needs of cosmonautics itself. Therefore, if resources are expended, for example, on lost Phoboses, then they are lacking for nonrocket space research, applied developments, and so forth. In other words, everything must be coordinated and balanced. Buran is supposed to appear when it is needed, and not when resourceful people get around to it. Otherwise it will prove to be not a spacecraft, but a burden. Here, the technocratic approach that prevails in Soviet cosmonautics also discloses its weak spot. In order to logically advance the work of exploring outer space in accordance with real needs and material capabilities, what is necessary, in addition to everything else, is professional economic preparation and an understanding of the specifics of financing fundamental science and highly technological production.

The inevitable harm of the technocratic approach is a break in the vital connection between space science and technology and everyday life. A flight to Mars is closer to the heart of an engineer. He can be understood, especially if you consider that efforts to convert space technology into a satellite telephone, a parabolic solar antenna, a system to fight the Colorado beetle, a teflon pan, and other knick-knacks, which everyone could feel with their hands, will not bring a doctoral degree without a thesis defense or a state prize. But it should also be understood that involvement in projects of the century to the detriment of "second-rate" work ruins the public reputation of cosmonautics and, what is more, it narrows its economic base substantially. Do you think that we are behind the United States in some kind of abstruse automation? No, the international rating of our country's technological thought is high, and there is something for the Americans to be amazed at in Soviet space firms. Our lag is elsewhere: Abroad, everything that is in a spacecraft, starting with the design materials and ending with the astronauts' food is in widespread use for several years before a launch. In our country, all of this is accumulated in archives and in storerooms, and afterwards it is written off and is lost. The project is closed.

But, meanwhile, another opinion is getting stronger: The indicator of progress at the present time is not the complexity of technical tasks, but their humanitarian parameters. It is in this aspect that the significance of cosmonautics is indisputable and truly invaluable. Space techniques (along with atomic power in military and peaceful versions) were an important stimulus in the realization of the limitations of space freed by human civilization, the interdependence of events in remote parts of the globe, and the unity of the world.

The study of the cultural strata of cosmonautics is an endless field of work for philosophers, political scientists, artists, and writers, and, most importantly, for teachers.

One more important question: What lies at the basis of cosmonautics? Whose material interests does it reflect? The future of cosmonautics will depend on how productive forces will be united, and not at all on additional financial infusions.

A space complex enterprise schematically looks like this. The number of workers and employees—from 10 to two-to-three tens of thousands of people. In the center is a large scientific research institute, which has about two-thirds of the personnel. On the periphery is experienced production. For comparison, the space subjects in a typical American firm does not exceed 25-30 percent of the total volume of work. U.S. aerospace corporations have large-scale production of some commodity and, owing to this, considering the tax advantages provided for space activity, cope rather successfully with financial problems.

Our space monsters were reorganized for the last time at the dawn of perestroika under a jabber about a transition to cost accounting and the introduction of a two-unit system of management in industry. In my opinion, cosmonautics needs a combination of two basic types of financing: state budget appropriations and self-financing of almost all stages of the technological cycle. Therefore, the fashionable slogans about total privatization here must be perceived very cautiously. At the same time, the space industry should provide a flexibility of forms, the possibility of operational readjustment of individual sectors for the output of new products. Moreover, substantial reserve and insurance currency and financial funds are needed. And, finally, strong expert services that are capable not only of interpreting orders from above, but of developing and introducing unconventional resolutions that meet the general economic situation and the actual position of a specific enterprise.

In the present circumstances, the only direct way to a rescue would be the establishment of small branch firms around the space giant that are associated with it in a holding scheme. This could be cooperatives, small enterprises, associations with limited responsibility, and joint enterprises with the participation of foreign capital. A new form has been proposed and is being approved—a twofold enterprise—which presupposes direct foreign investments in highly technological production. In general, there is a choice—if there is the desire.

Now, about the human factor. Science, the conduct of experiments, and engineer work of the highest qualifications are associated with a creative person. Until such time as there is recognition of the legal equality of an author of an invention, or of a collective that converts it into "metal," and of the state, the idea and brain drain will continue, in spite of all of the classified restrictions and administrative obstacles. Intellectual property, as previously, evokes a storm of emotions. About 200 designers and inventors visited me after the publication in IZVESTIYA of the articles "Hostages of Achievements" and "It Is Dangerous To Take Off From Earth" (Nos 95, 224, 1990). How can they be helped to defend

their rights and to realize them with benefit for themselves and for society? In general features, the existing regulation, which was put into place in the 1930's, gives the author only a right to the name and the right to a reward, whose amounts are ridiculous. But on the other side, they give a million and offer good work. And so a person is tormented. Economic reforms gave many workers an opportunity to sell the product of their labors, but except not to intellectuals.

At the same time, an enormous number of intellectual products that have been accumulated over the years of space research will never be used by the Soviet economy and society as a whole. Why not sell this unique surplus? Licensed transactions, the conduct of experiments on order from foreign states and private companies, the work of soviet specialists in foreign universities and science centers—any forms of cooperation that promote the preservation of the intellectual flower of the nation, would be appropriate and justified. The state must help talent to come to light and to protect its rights inside the country and abroad. But in the meantime, it is not using the intellectual products, and it will not let anyone else use them... Perhaps the recently adopted USSR law "On Inventions in the USSR" will correct some things.

It is also impossible to avoid the question about how cosmonautics should be organized. It is now the second year that thought is being given to whether to merge the Ministry of General Machine Building and the Ministry of Aviation Industry or not? To create a single state organ for the management of the "defense sector," or also to institute an aerospace committee. At the same time, enterprises are living literally on advances until payday, people are scattering, and scientific collectives and long years of cooperative contacts are being lost.

A position has to be taken. And I think that cosmonautics should be headed by a specialized state committee. The only thing is: This organ must not be transformed into an industrial octopus. It should be entrusted with responsibility for the formation of a national space program, competitive expert selection of the best projects, effective placement of state orders, and coordination of space activity in accordance with space policy priorities and the international obligations of the state. Space activity itself, and, most of all, its applied forms (satellite communications, remote probing, use of space technology) should be conducted by interested organizations on their own responsibility and at their own risk.

In connection with the problems of cosmonautics, it is impossible not to mention the fate of the Union as well. According to the draft of the Union treaty, space exploration is assigned to the jurisdiction of the center. B. Yeltsin has repeatedly expressed himself in this very sense, although it was in the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] that the Ministry of Communications, Information Science, and Space was established for the first time. Russia was the first of the republics to launch its own satellite. Kazakhstan is persistently seeking its place in cosmonautics, especially

concerning the use of the cosmodrome. A number of republics, on the contrary, do not intend to provide financial support for the space program. And for that reason there is an especially urgent requirement to finally persuasively formulate a space policy and to conduct it with energetic professional measures, involving all interested social forces in the republics for this.

The future belongs to cosmonautics. The whole question is whether it belongs to us.

Mir Cosmonauts Experiment With Space Radiation

LD2108052191 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Mission Control Centre August 20 TASS—Soviet cosmonauts Anatoliy Artsebarskiy and Sergey Krikalev have been working on-board the Soviet orbiting station Mir for about three months.

On August 17, the crew continued research on material study, conducting 120-hour-long smelting in the Krater-B furnace to produce a superpure crystal of semiconductor cadmium sulphide.

They continued experiments, using equipments installed on the outer surface of the station, to measure the specter of space radiation and examine changes in construction materials after their protracted exposure.

Krikalev and [word indistinct] also expected to undergo a medical check-up of their cardiovascular systems.

Both cosmonauts feel well.

Military

Military Involvement, Reaction to Emergency Decree

Paratroopers' Commander Not Arrested

OW2008105991 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1044 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Issue No. 3"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The chief of staff of the Defense Ministry airborne troops, Mr. Yevgeniy Podkolzin, speaking in a telephone interview to Interfax' correspondent, denied recent rumours that Lieutenant-General Pavel Grachev, the commander of the airborne troops, had been arrested. He also dismissed reports alleging that an airborne division from Pskov was moving towards Leningrad, adding that airborne brigade from Garbovo was sent to Leningrad to conduct joint patrols with the militia.

Ministry Denies Insubordination of Officers

LD2008180691 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug—Recently rumors have been actively circulated here that certain sub-units of the

Soviet Army brought in to maintain the state of emergency regime in Moscow have supposedly declared that they have renounced the command of the USSR Armed Forces. In particular, the names of Major General Aleksandr Lebed and Major Sergey Yevdokimov have been cited. A TASS correspondent has contacted the head of the USSR Defense Ministry information directorate, Lieutenant General Valeriy Manilov, for elucidation.

"These and similar rumors are absolutely devoid of foundation, said General Manilov. Neither Major General Aleksandr Lebed, nor Major Sergey Vasilyevich Yevdokimov, nor their subordinates, nor anyone else belonging to the sub-units brought in in accordance with the law for maintaining the state of emergency regime, have renounced their subordination to the command of the USSR Armed Forces. I have to say that both Aleksandr Lebed and Sergey Yevdokimov were angry when they learned about these rumors. These are decent, conscientious people in the highest degree, true to the military oath, real professionals. These are men of honor and duty who won't accept characterization as a 'chameleon,' which has currently become very fashionable among time-servers. A soldier, and this lofty title relates both to the general and to the rank and file, draws his strength from being true forever to the oath he has taken to be faithful to the people and to the homeland."

Officer Explains Claims of Changed Allegiance

OW2008153991 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1441 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition No.9"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] IF [INTERFAX] has been given no confirmation at the General Staff of the reports to the effect that the Tula, Ryazan and Taman divisions have switched their allegiance to the leadership of Russia.

A high-ranking General Staff officer has told our correspondent privately that "such reports are caused by answers which some of the soldiers stationed in Moscow give to individuals, including journalists, who ask them what they think of the current developments".

"Mass media sometimes pass off the opinions of individual private soldiers," our correspondent was told at the General Staff, "as the opinions of their commanders."

Air Fleet Day Celebrated in Moscow

Yazov's Order of the Day

PM2008124391 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 91 First Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No. 385" dated Moscow, 17 August 1991]

[Text] Comrade military airmen, military and civil aviation specialists, aviation industry workers, amateur fliers of the USSR Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy [DOSAAF], and aviation veterans!

On 18 August 1991 the Soviet people celebrate USSR Air Fleet Day. Our country is rightly proud of its achievements in the conquest of the air ocean and the development of aviation science and technology. Aerial toilers are making a great contribution to the fulfillment of national economic tasks and to our society's perestroika.

Military airmen are persistently enhancing their flying skills and are reliably protecting the fatherland's air borders. Intensive combat training is in progress in aviation groupings, formations, and units and the professional training of personnel is being improved. The cohesion of multiethnic soldiers' collectives is strengthening. Problems of social protection for servicemen and their families are being consistently resolved.

Servicemen and workers and employees of the USSR Armed Forces' aviation are conscientiously performing their constitutional duty together with all Army and Navy servicemen. They are loyal to the heroic traditions of older generations, they continue them and augment them in daily military labor, and they maintain the combat readiness of units and formations at an adequate and reliable level.

I greet and congratulate the USSR Armed Forces' aviation personnel and war and labor veterans on USSR Air Fleet Day.

I wish military airmen successes in their military labor, the further improvement of combat readiness and of flying, fire, and tactical proficiency, and the strengthening of military discipline, law and order, and organization.

I wish aviation industry and civil aviation workers high achievements in creating and assimilating new aviation complexes and complete fulfillment of tasks on the conversion of defense enterprises.

I wish USSR DOSAAF aviators new achievements in developing aviation sport, improving young people's military-patriotic education, and preparing them for Army service.

I wish aviation veterans good health and successes in educating the growing generation in the combat and labor traditions of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces.

To mark USSR Air Fleet Day I order:

That festive fireworks displays be held 18 August 1991 at 2100 hours local time in the hero-city of Moscow, our motherland's capital, in the union republic capitals, and in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa,

Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, and the hero-fortress of Brest.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Yazov, USSR minister of defense

Shaposhnikov Addresses Meeting

PM1908133391 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 17 Aug 91 First Edition p 1

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "Festive Meeting Held"]

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen from the capital's garrison, devoted to Air Fleet Day, was held in the P.I. Tchaikovsky Concert Hall 16 August. Colonel General of Aviation Ye. Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy minister of defense, spoke at the meeting.

A concert by masters of arts was held after the meeting.

Further on Day

PM1908123391 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 17 Aug 91 First Edition p 1

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "To Mark the Festive Occasion"]

[Text] USSR Ministry of Defense Press Center—A news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense Press Center and devoted to the upcoming Air Fleet Day was held in the Soviet Army's Central House 15 August. Journalists' questions were answered by Colonel General of Aviation Ye. Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy minister of defense; Lieutenant General of Aviation G. Benov, chief of the Military-Political Directorate and first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force; Colonel General of Aviation V. Kremlev, chief of the Professor N.Ye. Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineering Academy; Major General of Aviation V. Sokolov, commander of the Moscow Military Air Base in Kubinka; Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Korobkin, deputy commander of an aviation regiment for military-political work; and Lieutenant Colonel A. Serebryakov, commander of an aviation squadron.

'Chain of Disaster' Hits Pacific Fleet

PM1608133991 Moscow Russian Television Network
in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 91

[From the "Vesti" newscast: Report from Vladivostok by M. Voznesenskiy and D. Basov, identified by caption]

[Text] The explosion of a fuel tank on a Pacific Fleet auxiliary tanker was so powerful that debris was scattered over more than 200 meters. The tragedy resulted in three fatalities and two serious injuries. A few days later an unidentified body was discovered in Zolotoy Rog

Bay, which also appears to be connected with the tragedy. Literally the day after the accident aboard the tanker there was a fire in the engine room of the large ASW ship Admiral Tributs. Fortunately, there were no casualties.

A few more days later alarming reports began to come in from all along the coast from Khasan to Nakhodka that the storm had thrown up on the shore zinc crates containing artillery ammunition. There had obviously been a breach of the procedure for storing these weapons. An oil spill completed the chain of disaster—the men of the Pacific Fleet evidently timed this to coincide with their professional holiday, which they held despite insistent bans from the sanitary and epidemiological station. But the owners of the building I'm now standing outside are more inclined to accuse the press of bad-mouthing the fleet than to share information with it.

Rumors of Nuclear Explosion on Warship Denied

LD1508134491 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 0200 GMT 15 Aug 91

[Text] A government commission has refuted rumors that there's been a nuclear explosion aboard a new warship tested on the Far Eastern Amur River. The rumor stirred the population in the city of Khabarovsk.

(?The) commission reported that in fact a new hydrofoil had been tested for the river fleet. Vessels of this class do not have a nuclear engine or nuclear weapons on board. During the trials, the hydrofoil was damaged. Water gushed into the hull and displaced the cargo. As a result of the accident, one person died, more than 10 others wounded.

Naval Headquarters Moving to Base in Vietnam

LD1908153791 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 19 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS—In connection with an ongoing reorganization of the Soviet naval unit based at the Camranh Peninsula, Vietnam, and the reduction of its combat strength, the headquarters and part of the Soviet naval Group in the Indian Ocean are temporarily being moved there, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Even so, the number of Soviet warships and support ships based at the Camranh Peninsula will be lower than at the beginning of the year.

Military Exercise Opened To Western Journalists

OW1808004791 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 16 Aug 91

[Text] The Soviet Pacific Fleet, the headquarters of which is located in Vladivostok, conducted an exercise off Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East on 15 and 16

August under actual battle conditions, and this exercise was open to Western journalists [Video shows exercise scenes].

[Begin recording NHK reporter Kazuo Tanaka reporting from Vladivostok] This is the second time that Western journalists have been invited to observe a Soviet Pacific Fleet exercise since it was first opened to the West two years ago. The exercise was carried out on 15 and 16 August in the Sea of Japan about 100 kilometers off Vladivostok, with 19 vessels, including nuclear-powered submarines and large anti-submarine battleships, and about 30 aircraft, including helicopters, taking part.

On the second day, the exercise simulated a real battle situation in which the Pacific Fleet would counterattack an enemy fleet attacking a group of Soviet merchant ships. During the exercise, what attracted attention most was not the exercise itself but the aircraft carrier Minsk, which is the flagship of the Pacific Fleet, but which did not take part in the exercise.

It seems that the aircraft carrier was deliberately docked in Vladivostok harbor for repairs so that it could be shown to Western journalists. It seems that by taking such an action, the Soviet Union, which is in a serious economic crisis, intends to stress that disarmament is not only necessary but indispensable. However, Japan and the United States have continued to take a cautious approach toward such a disarmament offensive launched by the Soviet Union in the Far East. Now that the East-West cold war structure has come to an end in Europe, it is observed that from now, moves toward disarmament will become activated in the Asia-Pacific region centering on the Soviet Far East.

Novaya Zemlya Nuclear Program 'No Big Secret'

PM1908132791 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 91 Union Edition p 2

["Direct Line" report by Ivan Bentsa, followed by report from USSR Defense Ministry by Viktor Litovkin: "Novaya Zemlya Prepares For Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] New plans for nuclear research in Novaya Zemlya have been made public.

The Arkhangelsk newspaper VOLNA ["Wave"], citing reliable sources, gave an account of the content of these plans and commented on them.

The new program, proposed by Defense Minister D. Yazov and USSR Atomic Power and Industry Minister V. Konovalov, takes into account the fact that the Semipalatinsk test site will be closed in the very near future and the North will have the only remaining functioning nuclear site. This year one test explosion is planned for Novaya Zemlya, but in subsequent years the number will increase to between four and six. Despite public protests, it is proposed not only to preserve, but also to modernize some northern test site facilities. It is proposed that about 250 million rubles [R] should be

specifically earmarked in the state budget to implement the new program in 1992-1993.

There can be no doubt that the plans for nuclear tests on the archipelago will engender another wave of northern protest. The new program is being prepared in secret and it takes into account departmental interests above all.

Viktor Litovkin Reporting from the USSR Defense Ministry:

Your correspondent was told at the Defense Ministry that the materials published in Arkhangelsk are no big secret. They appear in a letter to the presidents of the USSR and RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] containing the USSR Cabinet of Ministers draft resolution on measures connected with the conduct of nuclear tests. The draft was distributed to USSR people's deputies for discussion in Supreme Soviet committees and then at the Supreme Soviet session...

It proposes that all tests at the Semipalatinsk site should end on 1 January 1992 and that there should be a three- to fourfold reduction overall in our nuclear test program. Only one small nuclear explosion is to be conducted on Novaya Zemlya this year, and then there will be no more than four to six underground nuclear tests per year. The tests will be conducted with the participation of U.S. specialists and are intended to contribute to the program for the reduction and destruction of nuclear weapons.

The R250 million mentioned in the Arkhangelsk newspaper are to be earmarked in the state budget not for the testing of nuclear weapons, but for comprehensive organizational and technical programs to improve social and consumer amenities and medical services for the civilian population of the northern region, including the inhabitants of Arkhangelsk Oblast.

The military are keeping no secrets from the local authorities and they are trying to honorably fulfill their obligations to the region's populace.

Air Force Can Replace Civilians in Emergency

PM1908135991 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA
PRAVDA
in Russian 17 Aug 91 p 1

[RIA report: "Fly Air Force Aircraft"]

[Text] "Under emergency circumstances, Army pilots and air traffic controllers will be able to take the place of all civilian personnel, although this question has not been discussed with us at any level," Aviation Colonel General Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Air Force, declared at a news conference 15 August.

However, as RIA has learned from confidential sources, at the time of last week's talks between the Vnukovo pilots' strike committee and the management, the military transport air pilots at Moscow Oblast's "Chkalovskiy" airfield received official notification: Be

ready to take the place of Vnukovo Airport pilots. Later the all-clear was given [pozhe byl dan otboy].

Obituary: Marshal of Aviation Kozhedub

91UM0831A Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 13 Aug 91 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Marshal of Aviation Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub]

[Text] The outstanding Soviet military leader, USSR people's deputy, participant in the Great Patriotic War, three times Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Aviation Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub died suddenly in his 72d year.

I.N. Kozhedub was born on 8 June 1920 in the village of Obrazheyevka in Shostkinskiy Rayon, Sumy Oblast, to a peasant family. After secondary school he entered the tekhnikum and graduated from the flying club. Since 1940 he has been in the USSR Armed Forces where he traveled the path from a student in the aviation school to Marshal of Aviation. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1943.

A bright page in I.N. Kozhedub's biography was his active participation in the Great Patriotic War. Since March 1943 he has been on active duty in the Army on the Voronezh, Stepanov, Second Ukrainian, and First Belorussian fronts. He has commanded a flight and an aircraft squadron and was deputy commander of a fighter aircraft regiment. I.N. Kozhedub has gone down in history as a seasoned air fighter. Under the difficult conditions of a combat situation he skillfully applied tactical devices of air combat and distinguished himself with his bravery and courage. He completed 330 combat missions and downed 62 enemy aircraft in 120 air battles.

During the postwar period I.N. Kozhedub graduated from the Air Force Academy and the Military Academy of the Armed Forces General Staff. He served in responsible positions in the Air Force. Since 1978 he has been a military inspector-adviser for the group of general inspectors of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

I.N. Kozhedub devoted all his knowledge, organizational ability, and rich frontline experience to the cause of training and educating flight personnel and increasing the combat readiness of the aviation services. He was distinguished by a high degree of responsibility for the work entrusted to him, competence, an exceptional love of work, demandingness of himself and his subordinates, concern for people, and active participation in social and political life.

The homeland valued highly the services of I.N. Kozhedub. He was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union three times and was also awarded many Soviet and foreign orders and medals.

The bright memory of Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub, a true son of the Soviet people, will remain forever in our hearts.

[Signed] M.S. Gorbachev, G.I. Yanayev, A.I. Lukyanov, V.S. Pavlov, V.A. Ivashko, D.T. Yazov, O.D. Baklanov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, M.A. Moiseyev, K.A. Kochetov, N.I. Shlyaga, Yu.P. Maksimov, V.I. Varennikov, I.M. Tretyak, Ye.I. Shaposhnikov, V.N. Chernavin, V.M. Shuralev, V.M. Arkhipov, V.P. Mironov, V.A. Achalov, N.V. Chekov, V.L. Govorov, V.F. Yermakov, Yu.A. Yashin, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.I. Petrov, S.L. Sokolov, B.P. Bugayev, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Soshnikov, A.N. Volkov, G.V. Zimin, P.S. Irsanov,

A.U. Konstantinov, I.I. Pstygo, A.P. Silantyev, N.M. Skomorokhov, G.P. Skorikov, V.M. Shabanov.

From the commission for organization of the funeral of Marshal of Aviation I.N. Kozhedub

A casket with the body of Marshal of Aviation I.N. Kozhedub will be placed in Red Banner Hall in the Central Building of the Soviet Army imeni M.V. Frunze (Commune Square, 2).

The body may be viewed from 1000 to 1200 on 13 August 1991. The burial will take place at 1300 in the Novodevichye Cemetery.

Baltic Leaders Preparing Governments in Exile*LD2008131991 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] Should the legitimate bodies of power in the Baltics be unable to carry out their duties, authority has been given to Estonian Foreign Minister Lennart Meri, who is currently abroad, Dainis Ivans, first deputy chairman of the Latvian Supreme Council, and Lithuanian Foreign Minister Saudargas to set up Baltic states' governments in exile. This has been reported by the BALTIC NEWS SERVICE.

Baltic Servicemen Ordered To Obey Commanders*LD2008215991 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The coordinating center of the union of servicemen in the Baltic Republics calls on officers and men to strictly maintain the highest standard of discipline, organization, and political vigilance in the circumstances of the state of emergency and to carry out all the orders and requirements of their commanders.

Estonia**Supreme Council Proclaims 'State Independence'***LD2008220491 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 2135 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] At 2304 the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia at the Toompea adopted a decision on the state independence of Estonia. The draft decision was presented to the deputies by Marju Lauristin, who also replied to questions. Six deputies participated in the debate. Before the vote was taken, there were 69 deputies in the hall. In a roll-call vote, a decision on the state independence of Estonia was adopted, with 69 votes for, no votes against, and no abstentions.

Details on Proclamation*OW2008214191 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2110 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[From the "Express Edition No. 6"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On August 20 the Estonian Supreme Soviet passed a ruling whereby the Estonian Republic moves to implement its state independence and to create (or rather restore) constitutional state structures.

The decision was taken in compliance with the will of the Estonian population expressed at the plebiscite on the restoration of the Estonian Republic as an independent state on March 3, 1991, and considering the fact that the coup d' etat in the USSR places in grave jeopardy

democratic processes underway in Estonia and precludes the restoration of a free Estonia through two-way negotiations with the USSR.

The document establishes a Constitutional Assembly to work out a Constitution of the Estonian Republic that would later be submitted for public discussion and urges striving for the international recognition of the de-facto Estonian Republic as successor to the Estonian Republic that had been annexed by the USSR in 1940.

The ruling also sets the next parliamentary elections in Estonia for 1992.

The ruling was passed by 69 votes (there are 104 deputies in the Estonian parliament), and four Russian-speaking factions did not vote.

TASS Reports Proclamation*LD2008212291 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 2105 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[By TASS correspondent Albert Maloveryan]

[Text] The Estonian parliament adopted a decision late this evening on the proclamation of state independence. The TASS correspondent learned this from sources close to the leadership of this Baltic republic.

As has already been reported, Gennadiy Yanayev, speaking at a news conference, has stated that there is "no change in the position of the country's leadership, which will respect the will of the peoples of the Baltic."

Reportage on Military Attack on Television Tower**People Asked To Guard Radio, TV***LD2108014691 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 2311 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] There is a request we have repeatedly announced. We shall do so once again. There is a request to all those who are not asleep at present to come to guard Estonian Radio and Estonian Television. Likewise, people and also heavy vehicles are awaited at the Toompea.

Government Statement on Attacks*LD2108084291 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 0652 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[Government Statement No. 1; issued in Tallinn on 21 August; read by announcer]

[Text] At around 0500 this morning, a military unit comprising about 30 men, which arrived in Tallinn yesterday, attacked the television tower in Tallinn. Threatening the policemen on duty with arms, they broke inside the television tower, but so far they have not succeeded in occupying the 22d floor, which is being protected by the police. As a result of talks, the attack was suspended.

At 0556, news was received that the Tapa [electricity] network's duty post had been attacked by over 30 paratroopers. By 0630 they occupied the post and detained the duty official. It is demanded that the head of the network should turn up. Nothing has been switched on or off. These paratroopers also belong to the same Pskov paratroopers division that attacked the Tallinn television tower. Commanding the activity of this armed unit is General Milnichuk, deputy commander of the Baltic Military District. He has been appointed a representative with special powers in Estonia. When the television tower was attacked, he said that it was because of the negative information that is supposedly being spread about Soviet society by our mass media. The lieutenant general emphasized when talking to the prime minister of the Republic of Estonia that he has been given the authority to assume control over any site that the situation demands.

The government is holding talks with representatives of the Army leadership. In the course of the day the population will be informed about the situation in Estonia

TV Tower Under Military Control

LD2108091691 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 21 Aug 91

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kharchenko]

[Text] Tallinn August 21 TASS—Fulfilling the decree of the State Committee of the State of Emergency, the military last night assumed control over the television tower in the Estonian capital.

Early in the morning, local radio broadcasted a call to all who own means of transportation to drive to the TV tower. "The military have already seized two stories. We request your help in repelling an attack..."

A truck with Themorozov, supervisor of the TV tower, said the military had allowed him to stay in his office.

"The equipment has not been damaged. It was only cut off", he told TASS, "the only damage to the tower are several broken windows. When seizing the tower, landing troops entered through the windows. They apparently thought that there would be some resistance, but there was none. The landing troops behaved correctly. I have no complaints".

Ministry Protests Attack

LD2108045191 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 0321 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Report by ETA correspondent Jaak Talva]

[Excerpt] There are a couple of pieces of news, namely the Republic of Estonia Foreign Ministry issued an official protest on the Soviet paratroopers' attack on the Tallinn television tower during the morning of 21

August, at 0415. The statement says the Estonian Government expresses a resolute protest to the so-called Committee of the State of Emergency and demands an immediate end to the interference in Estonian domestic matters. We have also been in touch with the information agencies in Leningrad and Moscow: Imma- press and the Russian Information Agency. According to both agencies, the situation in Moscow is relatively calm: a section of the military have left the center of Moscow, so that when the situation becomes somewhat calmer there it becomes more tense here. We received same kind of assurances about the situation in Moscow also from Feliks Kaasik, our special correspondent in Moscow. [passage omitted]

Lukyanov Agrees To Recall Military

LD2108121591 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 0838 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Excerpt] We have Arno Allmann, state councillor of the office of the chairman of the Republic of Estonia Supreme Council, on the telephone. Good day to you! You evidently have good news, do you not?

[Allmann] Hello. True, a few minutes ago we had a conversation with Leningrad Mayor Anatoliy Sobchak, who telephoned us after learning that a military unit occupied our television tower. He told us that as soon as he received the information, he promptly got in touch with Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and demanded that he recall the military unit to its location and free the building promptly.

Anatoliy Lukyanov agreed that he will act toward this end. Sobchak also asked us to inform him about the events developing and if the demand will be met. We are waiting for events to develop. [passage omitted]

Guard Recounts Occupation

LD2108082291

[Editorial Report] Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian at 0512 GMT carries a nine-minute report in which reporter Harri Tiido telephones a man on guard near the television tower in Tallinn.

The man identifies himself as Guard Post No. 1. He says that they are waiting for leaders of some kind, as he was told by a junior colonel who he had talked to and who wished to remain nameless. He says his job is only to occupy the tower. The guard says that he has been there from the start and that everything went calmly when the television tower was occupied. He says there is only some broken glass to show for it.

Tiido then sums up what followed. He notes that the occupation of the tower went smoothly because there were very few people guarding it. The first and second floors were taken and the VHF and television transmitters were switched off by the technical staff, who did not see much point in resisting, as the attackers would have then turned off the power. A member of the Tallinn City

Council managed to enter even after the occupation and was shown around calmly. He was told that soon somebody would arrive and that talks would then take place. Parties in the talks were not specified.

Tiido concludes by saying that the television will be using its spare channel—Channel 10—in the morning. Viewers are asked to switch to that channel.

Committee Calls For Strike To Protest Coup

*LD2108092791 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 0800 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[Text] We will read an appeal from the Estonian republican political strike committee. Supreme soviets/councils and governments democratically elected by the people in a number of USSR republics and the Baltic states have recognized, as have a number of foreign states, the illegality of the coup taking place in the USSR. Boris Yeltsin, president of Russia, and other Russian leaders have appealed for a political strike to protest what is taking place. This appeal has found support with work collectives. Strikes have already started in several regions.

We are appealing to the workers of the Republic of Estonia to express their negative attitude to the reactionary coup in the USSR with a general strike, in support of the Russian democratic movement, today, 21 August, from 1200 to 1400.

Strikes have to be carried out in an organized fashion. They are being coordinated by the Estonian republican political strike committee set up by organizations and work collectives in Estonia. Hopefully, similar committees have been set up in districts, towns and at enterprises.

It is recommended that work collectives adopt addresses to the USSR leadership as well as to the world public at large, and that they get in touch with the military staying in their localities and explain to them the political situation and appeal for no use of force against the peaceful population. The Estonian republican political strike committee will observe how the situation develops and will accordingly adopt a resolution, after the strike, about any further action.

Estonian radio will naturally continue work during the strike.

Trade Union Withdraws Strike Appeal

*LD2008154591 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 1400 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] An additional piece of news has come from the Central Union of Trade Unions. It has come to light that there is a possibility of provocations if a political strike starts at midnight today. The Central Union will not hamper any independent decisions by work collectives, but it appeals for limiting any action to a warning strike on 21 August during the day from 1200 to 1400. So, the

Central Union of Trade Unions has withdrawn its appeal to start a strike at midnight.

Democratic Union Calls For Strike

*LD2008182691 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] The Estonian Democratic Union has appealed for starting a general strike as it views this as the only peaceful means likely to have any influence in the present situation. The Estonian Democratic Union supports the striking miners of Russia and appeals to everyone to join with this support to set an example to the entire Soviet Union. At the same time, the Estonian Democratic Union would like the strikes to continue until all the tanks have left.

Government Defies Order To Evacuate Parliament

*AU2008161291 Paris AFP in English 1603 GMT
20 Aug 91*

[Text] Moscow, Aug 20 (AFP)—The Estonian Government defied on Tuesday an order from the Soviet military to evacuate the parliament in the Estonian capital Tallinn, a parliamentary spokesman said.

The local population had crowded round the building in central Tallinn, the spokesman said, contacted by telephone, adding that the situation was stable at present.

Dozens of armoured vehicles were grouped around Soviet barracks in the city centre, the source added.

A dozen armoured vehicles had entered the Estonian capital Tallinn on Tuesday afternoon, then went on to barracks in nearby Tondi and Kopli, eyewitnesses said earlier.

Their crews did not know that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev had been overthrown on Monday, said Andres Kork, secretary of the Tallinn City Council.

Kork said he gave the crews copies of a statement by Russian President Boris Yeltsin denouncing Gorbachev's ouster as an "unconstitutional and illegal coup d'etat."

In neighbouring Latvia, more than 10,000 people rallied in Riga to call for Latvian independence, sources said.

The Latvian parliament called on the Soviet Baltic military command to leave the Riga telephone exchange that troops had occupied earlier in the day, and warned that deputies would order a protest strike if the Army did not comply.

Ruutel, Army Agree Not To Use Weapons

*LD2108043691 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 0417 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] I now have a piece of news that I would like everyone to hear: Arnold Ruutel, chairman of the Republic of Estonia Supreme Soviet, says that as a result

of serious talks, he has achieved an agreement with Army representatives to the effect that weapons will not be used against the population. Arnold Ruutel requests people to refrain from any provoking behavior in respect of the Army. [passage omitted]

Estonian KGB Has No Instructions From Moscow

*LD2108135391 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 1100 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[Text] The press service of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] State Security Committee has told ETA that by this morning, they have not yet received any instructions or orders from their center in Moscow, neither in connection with the Soviet leadership's order to establish control over the mass media nor in connection with the coup altogether. They also said that the KGB had no prior knowledge of the occupation of the Tallinn television tower. Even Rein Sillar [head of the committee] had heard only on the radio about what had happened. Sillar was said to have told press service employees this morning that paratroopers are not subordinated to them and provide no information about their actions. Sillar was said to have been in touch on the telephone with a top official of the USSR KGB, and according to what he said, Kryuchkov is still at his post as before.

The Security Committee warned that one should not open the door to all and sundry because dubious persons may take advantage of the complex situation. There have already been cases of persons introducing themselves as members of the police or the militia—wanting to enter apartmentss under the pretext of carrying out passport checks.

People's Front Urges Population To 'Resist'

*LD2008180991 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 0856 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Statement by the Board of the Estonian People's Front issued in Tallinn on 20 August—read by announcer]

[Text] People of Estonia and inhabitants of Estonia: What we have been predicting and what we were threatened with has come true—a coup has been carried out in the USSR. We do not know how it will end. Will chaos and bloody violence be unleashed or will democratic forces in Russia and in other USSR republics avoid civil war and restore lawfulness? One thing is clear: From now on we will find ourselves in a completely new situation.

Reactionaries have started a decisive war against democracy. We are forced to stand eye-to-eye with weapons. There is a wish to subject us to brute force. More than ever before, we are now responsible for the fate of our people and state. Under the new situation, we are obliged to put an unambiguous end to the present ambiguous legal status of Estonia as a state and to announce ourselves to be a truly independent state, expecting recognition to this effect from all states and governments

that respect democracy and the right of the people to self-determination. We have no choice between standing for our freedom or falling into another serfdom. Our promised land is here—our fatherland. We have to prove our love for it even at times when this seems almost impossible.

Now we have to be ready for everything—both for hidden and public resistance; both for swift reaction and a lengthy wait. From now on the only safeguard for our existence is to resist and to withstand, and finally to win. We have to do more than we think we are capable of.

[Signed] The board of the Estonian People's Front

Ruutel, Savisaar, Nugis Meet Military Official

*LD2008155991 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 1400 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] ETA reports that Arnold Ruutel, chairman of the Republic of Estonia Supreme Soviet, met today in Kadrioru [seat of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in Tallinn] with Lieutenant General (?Melchikov). Taking part in the meeting were Edgar Savisaar, chairman of the Estonian Government, Ulo Nugis, speaker of the Supreme Soviet, military commissar Rein Poder, and Vice Admiral Belov, commander of the Tallinn Garrison.

Latvia

Supreme Council Declares Independence

*LD2108140791 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1230 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[Text] This time we are dealing with the constitutional law of the Republic of Latvia—the constitutional law on the sovereign status of the Republic of Latvia.

Taking responsibility before the people, taking into account the declaration of 4 May 1990 on the restoration of the independence of the Republic of Latvia, the result of the poll of the people held on 3 March 1991, and the fact that on 19 August 1991, as a result of the seizure of power in the USSR, the constitutional state power and administrative institutions of the USSR ceased to exist, it is not possible to implement Point 9 of the declaration of the restoration of the independence of the Republic of Latvia of 4 May 1990, on the restoration of the independence of the Government of the Republic of Latvia by means of talks, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia resolves:

First: to declare that Latvia is an independent democratic republic in which the sovereign power of the Latvian state belongs to the people of Latvia, and whose international legal status is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia of 15 February 1922. Second: to regard as invalid Point 5 of the declaration of 4 May 1990 on the restoration of the independence of the Republic of Latvia, declaring a transition period for the

de facto restoration of the state power of the Republic of Latvia. Third: the elimination of [word indistinct] occupation and the recalling of the (?possibility for) the state power in the Republic of Latvia to be fully implemented by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia. On the territory of the Republic of Latvia this power is only [word indistinct] by the highest institutions of state power and administration, their laws and resolutions.

The Constitutional Law takes effect from the moment of its adoption, that is, today. The Constitutional Law of the Republic of Latvia is signed on 21 August by Anatolijs Gorbunovs and Imants Daudiss.

We can also announce that at this moment the Riga relay network is resuming its work.

Details on Vote

OW2108130391 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1246 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Reports from Lithuania say on August 21 the Latvian parliament declared the Republic's independence.

According to the Lithuanian Government's press center, 109 deputies of the Latvian parliament voted in favor of such decision.

As BF [BALTFAX] reported earlier, the telephone communication with Latvia has been cut off since Tuesday when the military captured the central telephone exchange in Riga.

OMON Units Occupy Chancellery Building

LD2008224891 Hamburg DPA in German 2224 GMT
20 Aug 91

[Text] Riga/Stockholm (DPA)—Soviet troop units occupied the building of the Latvian Government in Riga this evening.

The spokesman for the Latvian Information Bureau in Stockholm, Imants Gross, told DPA that the Foreign Ministry in Riga sent an announcement to this effect to Stockholm by telex. It states merely that OMON [special purpose militia detachment] units had occupied the government chancellery. The Foreign Ministry was being cleared since its occupation was also imminent.

Gross was unable to give any details.

Government Said Continuing To Work

LD2108020191 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 2311 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] We have just received information from the BALTIJA news agency. BALTIJA has received news from the press service of the Latvian Council of Ministers. It states that the news

spread by several foreign media outlets that Ivars Godmanis, the head of the Latvian Government, has relinquished his authority and left the building of the Latvian Council of Ministers does not correspond to the truth. So the Latvian Government is there and continues to lead its country. Thank you for the time on the air.

[Announcer] We have more to add concerning Riga. We communicated with the person on duty at the Estonian police force, and he, in turn, talked with the person on duty at the Latvian police force and the Interior Ministry. And according to the person on duty at the Latvian Interior Ministry, at midnight the guards at the government building had, after all, had their weapons removed. But, as you just heard, the government continues its work.

'Rumors' of Seizure 'Unconfirmed'

LD2108112891 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1000 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] Rumors that the Latvian parliament had been seized and that Prime Minister Godmanis had been arrested are unconfirmed. An hour ago the plenary session of the Latvian parliament was to begin. Today the declaration of the Latvian independence is to be declared.

General Strike On; Parliament Meets in Groups

LD2108092491 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 0816 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Here is news from our neighboring republic, Latvia: Rumors to the effect that the parliament building has been occupied do not have any foundation at all. The parliament of the Republic of Latvia is working as before. At the moment, factional sessions are in progress.

It would be appropriate to mention at this point that the parliament of our Republic, the Estonian parliament, will also continue its work today, at 1400.

The information service of the Latvian Council of Ministers states that the news reported by some foreign mass media to the effect that Ivars Godmanis, head of the Republic, has quit and has left the building of the Latvian Council of Ministers, does not correspond with the truth.

In other news, at 0600 all across Latvia, a general strike started. [passage omitted]

Regional Television Attacked by Militia Detachment

LD2008145991 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1300 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] At 1535, we received information from Latgale [eastern province, in the capital Daugavpils] television that, according to information at their disposal, a sub-unit of the special purpose militia detachments had

attacked their vicinity. It is possible that Latgale television broadcasts will be interrupted. We cannot expect it, but it is possible that the Latgale [word indistinct] their transmissions.

Riga Communications Facilities Occupied

*LD2008201891 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1804 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] The buildings in Riga of the Latvian radio, Latvian TV, the Headquarters of the People's Front and the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] have been occupied. The secretary of the Latvian parliament said that almost all the technical staff of the radio and television refused to work under the conditions of the occupation. Meanwhile, Aloizs Vaznis, the Latvian MVD minister, and his deputy head of the Riga Internal Affairs Department were not allowed into the MVD building. Other staff members were allowed in to work. However, only the representatives of the center are working there. Today the amount of military equipment in the center of Riga has been significantly reduced.

The secretary of the Latvian parliament also said that servicemen present at the central telephone exchange; they watch over the work of the staff at the switchboard. There is no telephone link with outside Riga, but the local telephone lines are in operation. Aleksandrs Matvejevs, assistant to the secretary of the permanent Latvian mission in Moscow, reported to the Baltic News Service that after the occupation of the telephone exchange in Riga this morning, a communications link can only be made by high-frequency government channel.

Latvian People's Front Says 'Hour Has Struck'

*LD2008181991 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1918 GMT 19 Aug 91*

[Statement by the Board of the People's Front of Latvia issued in Riga on 19 August—read by announcer]

[Text] In the morning of 19 August, news arrived from Moscow about a coup d'etat in the USSR. There is no need for an atmosphere of fear and hysteria. However, everyone must clearly know what his actions at the moment should be, when an emergency administration has been established to (?suppress) the strivings of the peoples for freedom.

On 11 December 1990 the People's Front of Latvia adopted an action plan for X hour. This hour has struck. Therefore the duty of every democratic and loyal Latvian is to defend his country.

We consider necessary: to prepare the structures of the branches of the People's Front of Latvia for possible work in an illegal situation; to prepare a system for ensuring mutual communications; to appoint understudies to leaders; to develop the work of peripheral groups at the places of abode; to decentralize the monetary means of branches; to prepare forms with the

People's Front of Latvia symbols for announcements; and to decentralize copying apparatuses and storing of paper.

Despite the edicts of the emergency administration: to consistently obey only the laws of the Republic of Latvia and the decisions of self-governments; to make use of various strike options; to be ready to join the all-Union strike proclaimed by the President of Russia, Yeltsin; to especially make use of absurd instructions strictly regulating work, which when fulfilled will paralyze production; not to turn up for summons by the USSR military commissariats and to send away military service certificates with applications of refusal to serve in the USSR Armed Forces to the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic military commissar; not to collaborate and not to give any information to the establishments of occupation power; to turn against the proteges of the coup d'etat administration and their supporters with contempt and boycott; to ensure opportunities for activity of democratic organizations and their leaders in an illegal situation; to document and record all the crimes of the occupation power under the conditions of the emergency administration, to prevent any chance of making this power legal; categorically not to participate in the elections or referenda organized by this power; to use for information purposes the inhabitants persons/agitators in election campaigns, to include the representatives of all democratic organizations; and to make maximum use of the opportunities of working in the public organizations not prohibited by the occupation establishments, in religious and cultural organizations and trade unions, in order to popularize the opinions of the People's Front of Latvia.

Supporters of independence of the Republic of Latvia! With the Communist crimes against our homeland continuing, let us be aware that the first condition for our survival is to live for this people, to be united for Latvia.

[Signed] The Board of the People's Front of Latvia.

People's Front Official Addresses Nation

*LD2008211191 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1300 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Address to the nation by Romualds Razuks, chairman of the People's Front of Latvia on 19 August, place not given—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed people of Latvia! We have prepared for this moment. We have not excluded it, because starting from the [word indistinct] December day when the People's Front first worked out an announcement for the hour of [word indistinct], and at last I have managed [word indistinct] for this hour. Now we are already, and we have surely (?begun to realize) that we are quite, quite [word indistinct]. Today began with a board session; the members of the Board of the People's Front of Latvia once again very [word indistinct] emphasized and considered our possibilities for action for the coming hours

of [word indistinct]. We must understand that, in contrast to the January days, the center of power, the place where decisions are made, including our own fate, this time is not in the Baltics, not in Riga. This time our fate is being decided in Moscow, and at the moment conservative forces, a narrow group of people on high, is striving to implement a military dictatorship. [Word indistinct] and gradually, but very slowly, they are moving forward; (?it is said) that [word indistinct] was prepared from above, by a narrow group of people who control, who hold in their [word indistinct] the military-industrial complex and the State Security Committee. So it is no use calling on the people to defend the Supreme Council or Latvian radio. This time we cannot (?do it. We have to move) the military machine, the regular army, to the people [word indistinct]. But what can we do today? The board of the People's Front of Latvia believes that we (?can):

First: Prepare the Front's structures for a possible illegal status; prepare a system of mutual communication links; signal leaders [word indistinct]; develop territorial groups' work (?in various) places.

Second: Irrespective of the ukases of the emergency administration, consistently comply with the laws of the Republic of Latvia and local government resolutions.

Third: Use various kinds of strikes to prepare to join the all-Russian strike already announced by Russian President Yeltsin.

Fourth: Regardless of the statements from the USSR Military Commissariat and [word indistinct] the military [word indistinct] and presentation [word indistinct] USSR Armed Forces, the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic Military Commissariat.

Fifth: Not to collaborate and not to furnish any information to the occupying power's institutions.

Sixth: By disdain and boycott to (?treat) the coup administration, [word indistinct] and their supporters.

Eighth: [No seventh point as heard] To ensure democratic organizations and their leaders activity in illegal conditions.

Ninth: To document and fix the crimes of the occupying power under conditions of emergency administration.

And the main point, the tenth, which I want to especially emphasize, to avoid possible (?illegality), categorically not to participate in any elections and referenda held by those in power. And one more point: The use of residents' information in election campaigns for [word indistinct] persons, agitators, does not [word indistinct] all democratic organizations [word indistinct]. [Word indistinct] to make maximal use of the opportunities to work for the [word indistinct] of the occupying force's institutions, unbanned public organizations, religious and cultural organizations, trade unions, to spread the Front's viewpoint.

Esteemed people of Latvia! Again I want to stress that the only, the only, lawful source of power is the Latvian nation. The lawful organ of state power is the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia. In the event that it cannot [word indistinct] the state of Latvia, the burden of state power (?transfers) to local governments, and we must obey local government resolutions and laws. That is the main thing. The military coup may continue for months, it may even continue [word indistinct]. (?It) will not [word indistinct].

Riga Declares State Emergency Committee Illegal

LD2008143691

[Editorial Report] Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian at 1100 GMT on 20 August broadcasts a seven-minute program which includes an interview at the Latvian Supreme Council with Deputy Jursevics. During the interview, Jursevics announces the directives drawn up for local councils as decreed by the Presidium of the Riga Council of People's Deputies. He goes on to say: "Continuing (?what I have here): A document of the decision by the Presidium of the Riga City Council of People's Deputies, (?20) August 1991: On the activity of local administration (?authorities) in Riga:

"In connection with the political situation in Latvia and Riga, the Presidium of the Riga City Council of People's Deputies decrees:

"First: The Councils of People's Deputies and Executive Committees of the City of Riga and its rayon are the only lawful state institutions which are conducting legal social and cultural life, (?in connection with) questions of the development of citizenship, cities, and territories.

"Second: The formation of organs of the State of Emergency administration is illegal and their activities do not apply to the residents of Riga and on its territory, and residents on its territory are to (?ensure) the normal functioning of enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

"Third: The Riga City militia administration is to ensure public order, the personal safety of residents, and the protection of property.

"Fourth: In the event of the violent interruption of the administration of Riga City, deputies are to use all political means for the restoration of the lawful city institutions. The institutions under Riga City administration are to continue functioning and residents of the city, the leaders of city, enterprises, institutions, and organizations are asked to preserve the peace and public order that has existed hitherto.

[Signed] "Andris Teikmanis, chairman of the Council"

The program moderator then says that Estonia is receiving facts from Sweden. He goes on: "You can hear the information today from 2145 to 2245 [1845 GMT to 1945 GMT] on 49 meters short wave. On 254 meters

(?you will hear) a broadcast from Sweden in Latvian. In turn [words indistinct] Swedish radio broadcast."

The program concludes with brief comments on the situation in Leningrad and on the occupation of Riga telephone exchange which, the presenter notes, is surrounded by Special Purpose Militia Detachment troops and is cut off from the outside world.

Committee of Latvia Appeals to Supreme Council

*LD2008164791 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1330 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] Now an appeal from the Committee of Latvia to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia:

The Committee of Latvia calls on the Supreme Council (?to acknowledge) that it does not have real power, being unable to fulfil the demand of the Dome of [word indistinct] Latvia of 12 January 1991 to state (?its position) in accordance with the second part of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, to finally give official recognition that the Latvian Republic proclaimed in 1918 is an [word indistinct] occupied state, and calls on the United Nations, in accordance with its resolution (?36) to include Latvia in the list of occupied colonized lands, thus concurring with the resolution of 24 March by the Committee of Citizens of Latvia.

Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Latvia [word indistinct], secretary of the Committee of Latvia [word indistinct] have appealed thus on 20 August, that is today.

Supreme Council Urges Return of 'Occupied Sites'

*LD2008162191 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1330 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] Esteemed listeners, I beg your attention for an essential, in my opinion, resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia. On the forces' operation in Latvia, the (?Supreme Council) has adopted [word indistinct] on important sites for the nation's economic life [words indistinct]. So, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia has resolved to demand, by 0600 [0300 GMT] on 21 August, the release of the occupied sites and to return to base. If this demand is not fulfilled, it calls on the people of Latvia, in solidarity with those of Russia, to stage a general strike. So, the time of this demand is set at 0600 on 21 August.

Latvian Communist Party Supports USSR Leaders

*LD2008150991 Moscow All-Union Radio First
Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1200 GMT 20
Aug 91*

[Text] The measures adopted by the country's leadership to prevent the collapse of the USSR and to find a way out of the crisis are constitutional and extremely necessary, it is noted in a statement adopted by the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee Politburo. The

Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, the document stresses, is an integral part of the USSR, as it has not seceded from the USSR in accordance with the established law and procedures and because the USSR Constitution operates on its territory.

The parliament, however, has adopted a statement in which the State Committee for the State of Emergency is called an illegal formation, devoid of any authoritative power on the territory of the Republic. The introduction of a state of emergency on the territory of the Latvian Republic, the statement says, is, in accordance with the law, only possible with the consent of the Latvian Supreme Soviet or its Presidium. The parliament evaluates the situation in the Republic as totally calm, and there are no grounds for declaring a state of emergency.

Lithuania

Landsbergis Denies Landing Rights to 'Criminals'

*LD2108132691 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1237 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[Decree issued by the chairman of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council in Vilnius on 21 August—read by announcer]

[Text] In compliance with the provisional Basic Law and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania, all the enterprises on the territory of Lithuania are the property of the Republic of Lithuania and are subject to its legislation. I order all the chiefs of airports which are situated on the territory of Lithuania not to allow landing permission to aircraft from Moscow which are carrying the criminals against the state and the people or the leaders of the failed coup who have stained their hands with the blood of innocent people on the territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR]. I warn that those chiefs of airports who fail to carry out this decree will be handed over to the organs of law and order of the RSFSR.

[Signed] Vytautas Landsbergis, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania

[Dated] 1620 on 21 August, 1991

Pro-Coup Citizens Prepare Government Overthrow

*AU2008180391 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT
20 Aug 91*

[Text] Moscow, Aug 20 (AFP)—A Lithuanian defense official said Tuesday [20 August] that Soviet troops have organized and armed groups of civilians sympathetic to the new regime in Moscow and were preparing to overthrow the Lithuanian Government.

The director of the Lithuanian National Defense Department told local journalists that the civilian groups had

been organized into "formations" and were preparing to move in on government installations as early as "tonight."

Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis appealed in a radio broadcast for all Lithuanians to come to the parliament building to defend it from an assault. Local journalists said the message was being broadcast on Lithuanian radio every half hour.

Destruction of Custom Checkpoints Confirmed

OW2008143091 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1406 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition No.4"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Lithuanian radio has reported, and the Lithuanian National Security Department confirmed, that on Tuesday the military destroyed the custom checkpoint Kibartai at the border with Russia's Kaliningrad region.

The cottage of the custom checkpoint at Panemuns was towed away in the direction of the Kaliningrad region.

The radio report also mentioned a "break-up" of the Soviet troops stationed in Klaipeda, and said that marine units had been moved from Kaliningrad to Klaipeda.

Border Posts Suspend Work; 'Free of Control'

LD2008221391 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In accordance with a decision by the Lithuanian Government, the work of customs posts on the borders with Union republics has been suspended. Today the road is free of control.

Seizure of Media Sources Continues

LD2108082391 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 0330 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Report by Vidas Linkevicius]

[Text] Well, here are last night's main events: Last night, Soviet soldiers occupied the Siauliai and Panevezys transmitting facilities. They have also occupied the Panevezys Telephone and Telegraph Station and the (Viesininkai) relay transmitter. [passage indistinct]

Well, in Lithuania the planned and calculated seizure of the mass information media is being carried out. The number of Lithuanian people who can hear us is decreasing all the time.

I would like to remind you about something that has been frequently repeated by radio workers. At this time, silence on the air or alien voices does not mean that the radio of Lithuania, or its workers [passage indistinct] it

could happen that you might hear alien voices on our radio waves, but that does not mean that we are cooperating with the occupiers. We will continue to search for the means to [word indistinct] the enemy. [passage indistinct]

'Vremya' Reports Troop Deployments in Vilnius

LD2108004691 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Report by M. Zotov in Vilnius; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Zotov] Today in Vilnius, Army patrols have been posted on several of the highways leading out of the city. What is the task that you are pursuing here standing on Ukmerge highway?

[Soldier] The task that we have been given is a specific, real one; that is, not to allow the penetration of extremist-minded elements into the city of Vilnius, not to allow the transportation of side arms.

[Second Soldier] These weapons were confiscated yesterday, 19 August 1991, from one of the residents of Vilnius who lives at 142 Vairuvos Street.

[Zotov] Let's suppose that some sort of situation should arise. Do you have the right to shoot?

[Soldier] Yes. We can use weapons if weapons are used against us or if there is insubordination on the part of those individuals. And if there is armed opposition.

[Zotov] That is in accordance with the law on the state of emergency.

[Soldier] Yes.

[Zotov] Nevertheless, it is calm on the streets of Vilnius and only structures like this and military equipment at communications hubs that connect Lithuania with the rest of the world remind one of the complicated situation in the Republic. [video shows army patrols on the road, the cache of confiscated weapons and street scenes with tank obstructions and military vehicles parked in front of buildings]

Military Patrolling Streets; Workers Rally

OW2008140491 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1315 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition No. 3"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The press service of the Lithuanian Government has told BF [BALTFAX] that the military are patrolling the central streets of Vilnius and Kaunas and checking cars driving into the two cities.

Workers at the Vilnius steel works and computer-assembly plant, as well as number of other industrial

facilities, have had rallies of solidarity with Russia's government and President Yeltsin.

Curfew Reported To Have Little Effect

LD2108095491

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuania at 0829 GMT on 21 August broadcasts a 15-minute program on crimes committed over the past 24 hours. During the program, moderator Vidas Linkevicius talks to Danielius Bucys, head of the Kaunas Criminal Investigation Department, and asks him how the residents of Kaunas are coping with the imposed curfew.

Bucys says: "We do not feel that this is a curfew here in Kaunas. It is true that people talk about the curfew." He adds that people are not being stopped and searched or detained.

Bucys goes on to say that on the first day "there were attempts to stop and check vehicles coming in or leaving Kaunas. Although the servicemen checked vehicles, they did not check every passing vehicle." He adds that yesterday the roads were almost not blocked at all and that the number of patrols was much smaller.

Linkevicius then asks: "Do you think this is due to a lack of ability to do the job properly or is it because the military have changed their plans?" Bucys replies: "It is probably because they are in a state of uncertainty."

Supreme Council Appeal to Soviet Soldiers

LD2008144491 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Appeal by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania to soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union stationed in the Republic of Lithuania; issued in Vilnius on 20 August]

[Text] On the night of 19 August 1991, a military coup was initiated in the Soviet Union by the so-called State Committee for the State of Emergency, representing a shame to the 20th century and an antistate act without prospects. Such actions are not supported either by political forces of civilized states or by armed forces. On the basis of the international agreement on human rights, which was signed by the Soviet Union, we call on all soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union located in Lithuania not to try to kill residents of Lithuania or attack the legally, democratically elected leadership and the state and self-management structure that have been set up, which ensure smooth running of the economy and the fulfillment of obligations to the Soviet Union and other states.

We appeal to the leadership of the units and individual detachments of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union stationed in Lithuania to cooperate with the government of the Republic of Lithuania and the self-management structure to tackle economic problems facing servicemen. We appeal for neutralization of the possibility of incitement and provocations.

We want to think that the soldiers of Russia know and respect the appeal of the legitimate Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] on nonparticipation in suppressing the peoples of the USSR and other peoples, on non-use of weapons against civilians and democratically elected leaderships aspiring for freedom, and the decree by RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin on 19 August 1991, in which the activities of the so-called State Committee for the State of Emergency are assessed as a state crime and in which it is stated that the execution of instructions of that committee will be punished in accordance with the law. Enmity and violence engender only malicious fury.

[Signed] Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania

[Dated] Vilnius, 20 August 1991

Landsbergis Addresses Nation; Urges Support

LD2008160191 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1315 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Address by Lithuanian Supreme Council Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis in Vilnius—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The great struggle for democracy in Moscow is developing successfully. Russia probably will come out as a winner. The losing group of Stalinist adventurers and the military forces under the control of their leaders, however, are determined to carry out acts of revenge in places where there will no capable resistance.

At the moment, our telephone links to the world have been cut off. Latvia has almost no radio link. We have received information that the occupation of Tallinn television is being prepared for midnight, while at the same time, new installations will be taken over in Riga and Vilnius.

The situation is dangerous. Probably, in a day or two, the destiny of Lithuania will be decided. Of course, this will not last forever.

Your support now, the kind of support given in Moscow to the new elected democratic government of Russia, is needed. There should be many of you in Vilnius at the vital buildings of our legal government. Make a decision. Your decision may decide very much. We are with you. [passage omitted]

Butkevicius Expects Attack on Supreme Council

OW2008193891 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1758 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition No. 5"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Audrius Butkevicius, chief of Lithuania's National Security Department, has told journalists in Vilnius that the threat of an attack on the Republic's parliament is still very real. He said that Vilnius-based military and the OMON [Special Militia Detachment] and KGB units acting together with them had been closely watching the city's main power installations, communication stations and government buildings, and obviously preparing to seize them.

According to Butkevicius, until Tuesday noon "the military were rather quiet; they must have had no instructions on what to do." The Lithuanian official observed that it had taken the putschists a few hours to understand that "political control cannot be established with the help of tanks."

Commenting on last night's OMON attack on the Vilnius taxi agency, A. Butkevicius said that the attackers must have erroneously believed that the National Security Department was controlling the situation in the city via the radio telephones installed on taxi cabs.

Supreme Council Resolution Calls For Strike

LD2008154991 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Resolution by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania issued in Vilnius on 20 August]

[Text] A resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania on preparing for a political strike:

In protest of the military aggression of the [word indistinct] in Lithuania, and in solidarity with the democratic forces of Russia, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania resolves to call on the people of Lithuania at all enterprises and organizations, if the Supreme Council and government of the Republic of Lithuania are unable to carry out their duties, to start an indefinite political strike. Let this be the start of a general action of disobedience. We call on staff working in health care, agriculture, communications, power engineering, manufacture and commerce of foodstuffs, and also transport, to continue vitally important work for the people of Lithuania in all circumstances. In the event of the Supreme Council and government of the Republic of Lithuania fulfilling their duties, we resolve to support democratic Russia by rallies at work and demonstrations.

[Signed] Vytautas Landsbergis, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania

[Dated] Vilnius, 20 August 1991

Landsbergis To Propose Support for RSFSR

OW2108132691 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1220 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The press spokesman for the Lithuanian parliament, Mr. Audrius Ajubalis, said at a briefing on Wednesday that Mr Vytautas Landsbergis will put forward a proposal to support the Russian Government at today's plenary session of parliament.

Since we ratified a treaty with Russia, we have certain commitments to it, including economic ones, said Mr. Ajubalis. He urged all enterprises and organisations to strictly comply with all contracts they signed not to aggravate economic chaos in Russia so that conspirators could not exploit it.

Mr. Ajubalis said at the moment the military were implementing their short term program, that is, were preparing to cut off communication links between the parliament and other areas of the republic. To be on the safe side, the Lithuanian Government is setting up an alternative communication system, Mr. Ajubalis said.

Chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council Vytautas Landsbergis has sent a telegram to his Estonian counterpart, Mr. Arnold Ruutel, congratulating him on the Estonian declaration of independence.

On August 20, the Estonian parliament decided to declare unilaterally the restoration of an independent Estonian state on the basis of succession because "the coup d'etat which took place in the USSR seriously endangers democratic processes under way in Estonia and has made it impossible to restore Estonia's state independence through bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union".

Vilnius Notes Return of Plane From '11 Jan'

LD2108065691

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian at 0500 GMT on 21 August carries a two-minute announcer report calling attention to the arrival of a passenger plane at Vilnius Airport from which 15 passengers got off. The announcer observes that the plane had the same markings as the one that brought some passengers to Vilnius on 11 January. He adds these are probably the same people who "had demonstrated their talents in the television tower and radio and television building seizures." He says: "This time only some of the passengers got off in Vilnius, the rest hastened on to Riga and Tallinn." The announcer concludes by saying that the Vilnius arrivals headed toward the military complex in the northern part of the town.

Vagnorius on Military Support for Yeltsin

*LD2008153791 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1330 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] A session of the Lithuanian Government took place this morning. It was chaired by Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius. Talking about the political situation after the coup in the Soviet Union and on the basis of news received from the Lithuanian mission in Moscow, the prime minister said it can be assumed that there is a certain balance among the military who support the putchshists and Russian President Yeltsin.

Prunskiene Says Soviet Army Divided

*LD2008160291 Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT
20 Aug 91*

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Former Lithuanian Premier Kazimiera Prunskiene believes that there will be far-reaching divisions in the military units that were deployed by the leaders of the coup. Mrs. Prunskiene, who arrived in Bonn from Moscow today on a trip which was planned some time ago, reported numerous statements allegedly made by the soldiers and officers deployed there who had spoken out against the coup. According to the Lithuanian politician, it will soon emerge that the leaders of the coup have been mistaken about the true balance of power.

Ukmerge Rayon Appeals to Legislators

*LD2108045891 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[By TASS correspondent Serafim Bykhun]

[Text] Vilnius, 20 Aug (TASS)—“We, like you, favor the independence of Lithuania. However, we think that genuine independence of our Republic lies only within the composition of the USSR and only with everybody together. Stop setting us against other peoples of the union, against Soviet people,” says an appeal by representatives of the public in Ukmerge Rayon to the Lithuanian Republic’s Supreme Soviet, published today in the “LITVA SOVETSKAYA” newspaper. “Before the elections, you promised Lithuania economic prosperity, political freedoms, and national accord. However, having taken power at our volition, you have forgotten your promises, and you are oppressing us, your electorate, with a more and more heavy burden of economic collapse, confrontation between political forces, nationalism, and extremism,” notes the appeal. “We demand order and peace for ourselves and for our children,” stresses the document. “In giving our votes to you, we voted for a democratic, law-governed republic. Where is it? Our land is sliding toward the supremacy of the bourgeoisie, toward new totalitarianism and national catastrophe. We hoped for a rise in production, but

production is falling catastrophically, and nationwide impoverishment is closer and closer. We hoped for a further flowering of spiritual life, but have lived to see an unprecedented spiritual impoverishment. Stop. The patience of the people is not boundless”.

Sajudis Official on Baltic Situation

*LD2008175991 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network
in Hungarian 1600 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] The Soviet Internal Affairs units have occupied more public buildings in the Baltics. In Riga they took control of the radio and television centers and the Popular Front’s headquarters. The Soviet Navy has blockaded Estonia’s headquarters. Armored units have also arrived in that town. Julia Torda has talked with the secretary of Sajudis, the Lithuanian movement.

[Torda] Armored vehicles and 50 tanks came to Litus through Vilnius yesterday. Litus is a small town where the Soviet airborne assault troops are based. The tanks moved toward the Lithuanian parliament and at the same time another column of armored vehicles arrived in Vilnius from Alitus, again toward the Supreme Council.

At the moment they are not here; but we are very much afraid that they will return, said Andrius Kubilius, acting secretary of Sajudis, in reply to my question. It created enormous anxiety here, he continued, when we learned what was happening in Riga, Latvia, where food supplies are not allowed through by roads, shops are empty, phone lines—both domestic and international—have been silenced, only one radio station is operating, and the other radio and television transmitters have been disconnected and are occupied.

The same happened here, too, with the last television station, so we can use only the Vilnius regional television. The radio is just now being occupied by Soviet soldiers, and for a time the phones did not work either.

Kubilius continued: I think all the Baltic republics face very difficult days. Tonight, or tomorrow at the latest, the units sent from Moscow will want to occupy the buildings of the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian parliaments, while in Estonia they will want to occupy the television stations. Men are already gathering around the parliament in Vilnius and we, on behalf of Sajudis, are calling for them, too, to defend the Lithuanian legislative. Last night 15,000 people surrounded the building.

Kubilius said: We agree with Yeltsin’s call for a strike. Already today work stopped for one hour in Lithuania; and if Soviet troops occupy the parliaments of the Baltic republics, then we will join the general strike. The Lithuanian Supreme Council has already made a decision about this. At the same time, we have sent a message to Yeltsin thanking him for everything he is doing for us, the Baltic republics. We are very worried. We shall defend the Lithuanian parliament with all our strength.

Republic Supreme Soviet Session Begins 21 Aug**Trip to Crimea Discussed**

OW2108113691 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1106 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From "Express News No. 4;" item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Russian parliament started at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday in Moscow. It is discussing the political situation in the republic resulting from the coup in the USSR. According to IF's [INTERFAX] reporter, the MPs paid tribute to the memory of those who died on the night preceeding Wednesday.

The acting chairman of the parliament Ruslan Khasbulatov delivered the report. He said that "the junta had the aim of capturing the Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the Russian government and brought up to 500 tanks and up to 10 different divisions to Moscow." However, Khasbulatov said, the orders of the state emergency committee are carried out just in a handful of regions. He voiced the necessity of "nationalizing" PRAVDA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA newspapers as well as national television because "their leadership is ready to serve any regimen. On his Tuesday meeting with the chairman of the national parliament Anatoliy Lukyanov Khasbulatov said that "mutual understanding was reached on most questions". According to Khasbulatov, Lukyanov admitted that the state emergency committee is illegal and unconstitutional, therefore it should be dissolved. Hence, Khasbulatov said, it follows that "the junta members guilty of high treason should stand trial according to Soviet laws". Khasbulatov spoke of the energetic, but somewhat belated in his opinion reaction of the leaders of Kazakhstan and the Ukraine which "promoted the comparative stabilization of the situation". President Boris Yeltsin who spoke after him announced that two attempts to break through three cordons surrounding President Gorbachev failed." He also said that during personal negotiations the KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov suggested flying to Gorbachev together and asked permission for this from the Russian parliament. The suggestion was turned down by the parliament unequivocally without voting. MPs supported the proposal of the Russian Prime-Minister Ivan Silayev who offered to go to the Crimea together with Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoy. The Russian parliament will also insist on including 10 deputies, not members of the Supreme Soviet, and journalists in the group. According to some sources, the KGB chairman might arrive at the Russian parliament building at around 13:00. Russian Radio is broadcasting the parliamentary session on 261 and 1500 Khz.

Two Attempts To Free Gorbachev

AU2108105691 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow, Aug 21 (AFP) - The Soviet KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov said Russian President Boris Yeltsin could travel to the Crimea to meet ousted Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and bring him back to Moscow, Yeltsin said Wednesday.

Speaking to Russian parliamentary deputies, Yeltsin said he had spoken with Kryuchkov by telephone and the KGB chief had asked the Russian leader to accompany him to Foros, near the Black Sea, to see Gorbachev.

Russian Prime Minister Ivan Silayev then proposed that he, Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoy and 10 parliamentary deputies, accompanied by foreign and Soviet journalists, travel to Foros and bring Gorbachev back.

Silayev's proposal was approved unanimously by a show-of-hand vote.

Yeltsin said Kryuchkov was to address members of the Russian parliament at 1:00 p.m. (1100 GMT).

Yeltsin demanded the immediate dissolution of the state of emergency committee and confirmed that Gorbachev was being held at Foros by special KGB security forces and navy units.

Yeltsin said the runway at the Foros airport was still blocked off and added that two attempts had been made by Gorbachev supporters to get him out. He gave no further details.

"As long as we are uncertain that Gorbachev is alive and in good health we will continue to be told that he is sick," Silayev said. "We must inform ourselves on this subject."

Yeltsin said that his telephone conversations with acting president Gennady Yanayev "show that he is trying to justify their actions."

"That is why Kryuchkov cancelled the order to storm the White House last night," Yeltsin said.

The marble Russian parliament building is referred to here as the White House.

Yeltsin said that the eight-man state-of-emergency committee should be tried in court as he condemned their action in his speech.

He said that the authors of the coup had "not even been able to find a pseudo-democrat to hide behind, despite their efforts".

He said that some people in this category had been asked, but refused, to join in the Gorbachev overthrow, but he did not give any names.

"All the participants are from the right," Yeltsin said.

The Russian president was also highly critical of Soviet parliamentary speaker Anatoliy Lukyanov, saying that he could not believe Lukyanov's assertions that he was unaware that a coup was being prepared and did not take part in the preparations.

The Russian deputies opened the emergency session with a minute's silence in memory of the victims of overnight clashes between the army and demonstrators. Five people are reported to have been killed.

Attempts To Meet Gorbachev Discussed

OW2108003391 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2350 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition;" transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russian People's Deputy Aleksandr Pochinok described over in-house radio of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) the details of an attempt to visit Mikhail Gorbachev's dacha in the Crimea. The attempt was undertaken by a delegation of seven, including Russian delegates and Gorbachev's personal doctor.

According to Pochinok, the dacha is guarded by an Interior Ministry unit having small arms. 16 warships, including a cruiser, are covering approaches from the sea. The dacha is covered from the air as well.

Pochinok said that the delegation had been met by chief KGB Ukraine investigator Nikolay Shcherban, who said that he would not let anyone in.

Demands For Gorbachev's Release Listed

LD2108115191 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1000 GMT 21 Aug 91

[B. Bucelis dispatch from the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet]

[Text] And now some words about the Supreme Soviet session itself. It began with a report by Khasbulatov in which he raised six demands: First, to allow a meeting with Gorbachev at which Yanayev, who is in fact the actual leader of the coup, would be also present.

Next, to allow a medical examination of Gorbachev's health and for this to be carried out by an international health organization. He also demanded that the results of this examination be published in the press. If Gorbachev is not ill—and Khasbulatov is convinced that Gorbachev is not ill and that he has simply been blocked [as heard], that he was simply surrounded and seized—so if he is not ill he must be allowed to continue work.

The fourth demand is that all restrictions on the press must be removed. The fifth demand is to lift the state of emergency without delay, at least during the time of the session. The sixth demand is to disband the Emergency Committee at once and to revoke all the decisions it has adopted. Khasbulatov said that yesterday and last night Lukyanov had clarified some principle matters and said

that he agreed that the coup is illegal. However, he said he did not have any possibility or the power to change anything. It was agreed that an agreement with the army will be reached. More and more troops are going over to Yeltsin's side.

Both Yeltsin and Khasbulatov thanked the residents of Moscow. Khasbulatov named many cities of the Union, and Lithuania was among the places mentioned. He gave thanks for the fact that we are holding a session, and, I quote: We thank the residents of Moscow and all the people who are supporting us for being able to hold a session here.

Khasbulatov on Courage of Muscovites

LD2108095191 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 0930 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Excerpts] The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has gone into an emergency session in Moscow. It is discussing the situation in the country. At the beginning the deputies, with a minute of silence, paid homage to those who died last night in the tragic events.

In his report, Ruslan Khasbulatov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, described the removal from power of USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev and the introduction of the state of emergency as a counter-revolutionary state coup. He said the conspirators planned to seize the parliament building of the Russian Federation and arrest leaders of the republic, headed by Boris Yeltsin.

This, said the speaker, was prevented by the Muscovites who stood in the way of the tanks.

He expressed admiration for the courage of the defenders of the White House, as the parliament building on the bank of the Moskva River, is called.

He said that in the present situation the actions of the President of Russia and of the government were energetic but reasonable and calm. [passage omitted]

Ruslan Khasbulatov thanked the leaders of the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries who took a principled stand in connection with the events in the USSR.

The session of parliament of the Russian Federation continues its work.

Yeltsin Addresses Deputies

LD2108105691 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 1030 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has gone into an emergency session in Moscow. It was addressed by the President of the Russian Federation Boris Yeltsin. He outlined moves made by the leadership of the republic after power was seized by the government committee on the state of emergency. There was an address to the citizens of the Russian Federation, decrees

proclaiming unconstitutional the formation of the government committee on the state of emergency and also placing the Union armed forces on the territory of the republic under its own official body.

Boris Yeltsin said that he has signed a decree on the economic sovereignty of the Russian Federation, according to which all property on its territory goes under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation. A message has also been sent to the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Aleksiy II, who on his part supported all the actions of the leadership of the Russian Republic. Boris Yeltsin said communication with the USSR president Mikhail Gorbachev, has been blocked and described as not corresponding to reality attempts to explain this by assertions that Mikhail Gorbachev is unable to exercise his duties.

Boris Yeltsin also told the deputies about his proposal to go to the Crimea, together with the chairman of the State Security Committee, Kryuchkov, and asked the session to give its consent to this. However, the deputies found it more reasonable to send to Mikhail Gorbachev a group consisting of Vice President of the Russian Federation Aleksandr Rutskoy, Prime Minister Ivan Silayev, 10 people's deputies, medical experts and also Soviet and foreign correspondents.

Boris Yeltsin also said that with his decrees he has removed from their posts the commanders of the Moscow and Leningrad military districts and pointed other persons in their place.

Yeltsin Issues More Decrees To Combat Events

Protection of Law, Order Forces Offered

OW2108062191 Vladivostok Domestic Service
in Russian 0215 GMT 21 Aug 91

["Official" RUSSIAN INFORMATION AGENCY Report: "Decree of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic President Boris Yeltsin"; from the "Lunch Hour Break" program]

[Text] Having carried out a state coup and violently dismissed the president of the USSR and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces from his duties, the Vice President of the USSR Yanayev; Prime Minister Pavlov; Chairman of the USSR KGB Kryuchkov; USSR Minister of Internal Affairs Pugo; USSR Minister of Defense Yazov; Chairman of the Peasants Union Starodubtsev; First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Defense Baklanov; and President of the Association of Industry, Construction, and Communications Tizyakov, and their henchmen perpetrated the gravest of state crimes. They violated Article 62 of the USSR Constitution and Articles 64, 69, 70, 70- [number not given], and 72 of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Criminal Code and corresponding articles of the fundamental codes of criminal legislation of the USSR and the Union republics.

Having betrayed the people, the fatherland, and the Constitution, they have put themselves beyond the law. On the basis of the aforementioned, I decree:

Personnel of procuracy, state security, and internal affairs organs of the USSR and RSFSR and servicemen recognizing their responsibility for the fate of the people and the state and who oppose the advent of a dictatorship, civil war, and bloodshed are given the right to act on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the USSR and RSFSR. As president of Russia, on behalf of the people who elected me, I guarantee you legal defense and moral support. The fate of Russia and the Union is in your hands.

[Signed] RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin. Moscow, the Kremlin, 19 August 1991; 2230 hours [1930 GMT].

Economic Management Body Set Up

OW2108054791 Vladivostok Domestic Service
in Russian 0215 GMT 21 Aug 91

["Official" RUSSIAN INFORMATIKON AGENCY report: "Decree" by Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic President Boris Yeltsin; from the "Lunch Hour Break" program]

[Text] Taking into consideration the situation that has arisen, I decree that:

Comrade Lobov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR]; Comrade Yablokov, member of the RSFSR State Council; and Comrade Krasavchenko, member of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, organize an operational administration of the national economic complex of the republic, and in case of need, ensure the efficient functioning of the main state structures.

I empower them to enlist the necessary individuals on behalf of the RSFSR president in order to fulfill the set task. All organizations located on the RSFSR territory must extend the necessary cooperation.

[Signed] Yeltsin, president of the RSFSR. Moscow, the Kremlin; 19 August 1991; 1730 hours [1430 GMT].

Appoints New Leningrad Commander

LD2008203791 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1804 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] It seems that Boris Yeltsin is trying to take the armed forces into his hands, or at least some units. Balys Bucelis, ELTA correspondent, says that he has just received a document which was signed by B. Yeltsin. It reads:

1. Until the functioning of constitutional organs, and the state power and institutions of control are completely restored, to appoint Admiral Vyacheslav Shcherbakov as commander in chief of the armed forces of the Leningrad Military District.

2. All the military units of the USSR, the KGB troops, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, troops and units located on the territory of the Leningrad Military District must carry out the orders and instructions of Rear-Admiral Vyacheslav Shcherbakov, appointed by me as commander of the armed forces of the Leningrad Military District.

3. The Committee on Defense Matters of the Russian Federation is to be informed about all the decisions adopted at the Leningrad Military District.

4. This decree comes into force immediately.

Assumes Command of Armed Forces

*LD2008230591 Moscow Radio Triana in Russian
2136 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[“Decree no. 64” issued by Russian President Boris Yeltsin at “the Kremlin” on 20 August on the control of Soviet Armed Forces in the Russian Federation—read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the USSR, who is the supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Union, has been removed from office as a result of an attempted coup d’etat carried out on the night of 18-19 August 1991. The vice president of the USSR, the minister of defense of the USSR, the first deputy chairman of the defense Council of the USSR, and other (?members) of the Defense Council have embarked upon a criminal path [words indistinct] the constitutional system thereby placing themselves outside the law and cannot fulfill their duties in running the Armed Forces of the USSR and in protecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the republics and the USSR as a whole.

In consideration of the need to ensure security under conditions where there is no constitutional control of the armed forces of the USSR upon the territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] I decree:

First: I take upon myself the command of the Armed Forces of the USSR upon the territory of the RSFSR as of 1700 Moscow time on 20 August 1991 until the operation of the constitutional bodies and institutions of state power and government of the USSR is restored in full.

All military units and subunits of the Armed Forces of the Union and troops of the KGB of the USSR situated upon the territory of the RSFSR until special instructions are issued by me must remain in the places where they are permanently stationed. Units and subunits that have been moved out are to return to the places where they are permanently stationed.

Third: In connection with the participation of Comrade Yazov, USSR minister of defense, and Kryuchkov, chairman of the Committee for State Security, in the coup d’etat, all orders and other decisions issued by them since 18 August 1991 are revoked. In the future, orders

and other decisions signed by Comrades Yazov and Kryuchkov are not to be accepted for implementation.

Four: Colonel General Kalinin, commander of the Moscow Military District, is to return units of the Moscow Military District to the places where they are permanently stationed.

Five: The top command personnel, officers, and other servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces upon the territory of the RSFSR who are (?loyal to) the Constitution and the military oath taken to our multiethnic homeland shall come under the orders of the president of the RSFSR and fulfill their military duty in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR and the laws of the USSR.

Six: My authority as commander of the Armed Forces of the USSR upon the territory of the RSFSR ends when the president of the USSR resumes the performance of his duties as supreme commander in chief of the armed forces of the USSR or when new bodies for running the Armed Forces of the USSR are formed in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR and the laws of the USSR.

Seven: Rutskoy, the vice president of the RSFSR, is to prepare proposals for the formation of a national guard of the RSFSR.

Eight: The RSFSR Council of Ministers is to provide material and monetary remuneration for units and subunits of the armed forces of the USSR deployed upon the territory of the RSFSR.

Nine: The present decree comes into force from the moment of its signing.

[Signed] RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin,

Moscow, the Kremlin, 20 August 1991.

President Yeltsin's Comments, Activities Detailed

Says Emergency Committee Fleeing Moscow

*AU2108112391 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT
21 Aug 91*

[Text] Moscow, Aug 21 (AFP) — The eight members of the state-of-emergency committee are attempting to flee Moscow, and are heading for the city’s Vnukovo airport, Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced Wednesday.

Says Tanks Moving on Republic Building

*LD2008165191 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1637 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[By James Hardy, PRESS ASSOCIATION]

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin tonight told John Major he believed tanks were about to move in to oust him and crush all resistance to the Soviet Union’s new [words indistinct] taking ever more decisive measures to capture the Russian Republic’s building.”

The prime minister added "President Yeltsin went on to say he could not rule out that his building could be stormed today but he hoped this could be averted. Hundreds of thousands of his supporters were out on the streets. He hoped that no extreme measures would be taken against them."

Mr. Yeltsin had gone on to express "fulsome" gratitude to the west and Britain for their support following the ousting of President Gorbachev on Monday.

"At that stage in our conversation, President Yeltsin interrupted to say tanks were moving towards the building from which he was speaking," said Mr Major.

The two men immediately agreed a plan of action at Mr Yeltsin's request.

The Russian leader asked the west to press for:

- The immediate freeing of President Gorbachev.
- The establishment of communications between the former president and Washington and London.
- An independent medical examination of Mr. Gorbachev.
- To continue to give widescale public support to the reform process in the Soviet Union and the Russian Republic.

Mr. Major said he was able to assure him he would do all he could to ensure that Mr. Yeltsin's wishes were fulfilled.

Earlier in the conversation, Mr. Yeltsin provided details of President Gorbachev's position, the prime minister said. Mr. Yeltsin had told him Mr Gorbachev was being held in the Crimea in complete isolation with no telephone links and with the nearest runway closed.

There were reports earlier today that the toppled leader had returned to Moscow.

Before his dramatic telephone call to Mr. Yeltsin today, Mr. Major had predicted that the coup could ultimately collapse under the Soviet Union's enormous economic and political uncertainties. "The democratic genie is out of the bottle in the Soviet Union and I don't believe they are going to be able to put it back," he said.

Mr. Major said he was told Mr. Gorbachev had undergone a recent medical examination which had found him in "almost completely good health, with only a few minor complaints". The prime minister said it was difficult to see what further action the world community could make at the moment, having already made its total condemnation very clear. The coup was illegal and Mr Gorbachev had been toppled in an unconstitutional manner. He was determined to keep up the pressure for further reform, for Mr. Gorbachev's release and to do all that could be done to avert bloodshed.

Within minutes, Soviet Ambassador Leonid Zamyatin was summoned to the Foreign Office, where Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told him of Britain's backing for Mr. Yeltsin's demands.

The speed of the reaction to the Yeltsin telephone call demonstrates the concern felt in Whitehall about the deteriorating situation in the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, in an interview for the BBC World Service being broadcast tonight and which would be picked up in the Soviet Union, Mr. Major insisted the coup was not a fait accompli. "There are clearly very large areas of intellectual opinion that disagree very strongly with what has happened," he said. "It is not for us to suggest to people what they should do in the Soviet Union, other than express constitutionally their objections to what has happened, but I don't think it is a fait accompli." And he offered the following message to the Soviet people: "The coup was illegal, President Gorbachev is still the legal president of the Soviet Union. The only way ahead for the Soviet Union to seek the sort of prosperity and open society they have been looking for is to pursue the reform process—both in terms of political reform and economic reform. "It is not possible to go back to any other system. It could not possibly be satisfactory and I believe the Soviet people should recognise that."

Yeltsin, Rutskey Demands for Action

OW2108082491 Vladivostok Domestic Service
in Russian 0215 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Official RUSSIAN INFORMATION AGENCY Report; from the "Lunch Hour Break" program]

[Text] Boris Yeltsin, President of Russia, has sent a letter addressed to Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Aleksandr Rutskey, vice president of Russia, has sent an ultimatum worded as follows:

In connection with the unconstitutional actions undertaken by a group of individuals calling themselves the Soviet leadership, we consider it essential that the following actions be taken immediately:

1. Organize a meeting of Yeltsin, Silayev, and Khasbulatov with USSR President Gorbachev within a period of 24 hours after you receive this document and have Yanayev take part in it;
2. Conduct a medical examination of USSR President Gorbachev within the next three days with the participation of specialists and experts of the World Health Organization; the Russian Government will cover flying expenses;
3. Make the results of the examination public. If the results are positive immediately guarantee him the conditions needed to resume the responsibilities of his office as USSR president;

4. Immediately repeal all restrictions on the activities of Russian mass information means, particularly since restrictions of this kind were not introduced in other republics;

5. Revoke the implementation of the emergency situation over the entire territory of the RSFSR during the work of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session and ensure the unobstructed departure for and arrival in Moscow of people's deputies of the RSFSR;

6. Withdraw troops to their permanent points of distribution;

7. Guarantee the unobstructed functioning of the RSFSR president in his Kremlin residence;

8. Immediately restore all forms of communications for the normal functioning of the Russian leadership;

9. Stop the threats against the Russian leadership and ensure their inviolability and freedom of movement;

10. Announce the dissolution of illegally convened State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR and repeal all of its resolutions and instructions.

[Signed] RSFSR President Yeltsin, RSFSR Vice President Rutskoy, RSFSR Council of Ministers Chairman Silayev; Acting Chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Khasbulatov.

Tells Protestors To Maintain Order

AU2008124991 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT
20 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow, Aug 20 (AFP)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Tuesday told tens of thousands of protesters gathered in front of the Russian parliament building here to support the Army and pledged that "the junta shall not pass."

"I ask you to remain calm and avoid provoking the Army," Yeltsin said. "We must support the Army and with soldiers maintain order and discipline."

Speaking from a balcony on the parliament building, Yeltsin said the "aggression" of conservative hardliners who overthrew Mikhail Gorbachev was destined to fail. "Democracy will be victorious, the junta shall not pass," Yeltsin told the cheering protesters.

"The members of the junta understand that they do not have the means to remain in power but they also understand that if they lose... they will be made to sit on the bench of the accused."

"We will remain as long as necessary to block this junta from power and to bring it to justice," Yeltsin said.

The fiery Russian leader repeated his appeal to the people to disobey the new regime and again described the actions and existence of the new state of emergency committee as "illegal."

"It was a coup d'etat, it can be called nothing else," he said.

Addresses House of Soviets Rally

OW2008150091 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1339 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition No. 7"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Addressing the meeting in front of the House of the Russian Federation's Soviets on Tuesday, Boris Yeltsin said that "the junta which has ceased power will not stop at anything to survive".

He described the leaders of the State of Emergency Committee as "a group of adventurists guilty of the country's current crunch."

Mr. Yeltsin urged to boycott the Committee's orders and confirmed that all of his decrees were legal and binding for all.

Mr. Yeltsin also said that the putschists' actions were specifically targeted against the Russian Federation's democratic authorities. "The state of emergency has been imposed on the regions, governed by the democrats," he said. He also urged the public to show civil disobedience and get the members of the State of Emergency Committee arrested and tried.

The Russian Federation's president thanked the airborne units and Muscovites who, he said, frustrated the contemplated assault on the House of the Soviets on the night, August 19, and noted that the public should contact with the troops for maintaining order and tranquillity, and not yield to provocations.

'Behaving Confidently'

LD2008120891 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1000 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Our correspondent Balys Bucelis reports from Moscow that an hour ago a rally started opposite the building of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

The building is surrounded by barricades; however, a part of the barricade has been removed to allow more people in. About 100,000 to 150,000 residents of Moscow are taking part in the rally.

Boris Yeltsin is behaving very confidently; escorted by a small group of body guards, he is walking among the tanks and climbing on the armored vehicles and making speeches. Residents of Moscow are very impressed by this; the impression is that all of Moscow is with Yeltsin and against the Kremlin.

Negotiates Troop Issues With Yanayev*LD2008173991 Tehran IRNA in English 1659 GMT
20 Aug 91*

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 20, IRNA—President of the Russian Republic Boris Yeltsin on Tuesday assumed the post of the commander-in-chief of the republic's armed forces, Radio Ekho of Moscow quoted his deputy Aleksandr Rutskoy as saying. The radio also quoted Rutskoy as saying that the Russian president was negotiating with head of the emergency state committee Gennadiy Yanayev in the Kremlin on issues relevant to the armed forces. It also reported that columns of army tanks were moving towards Leningrad.

Inform Bush About Situation*LD2008181691 Berlin ADN in German 1524 GMT
20 Aug 91*

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—In a telephone conversation, Russian President Boris Yeltsin this afternoon informed U.S. President George Bush about the situation in the USSR and about Russia following the coup by right-wing forces. The RUSSIAN INFORMATION AGENCY, RIA, reports that Yeltsin outlined the measures of the Russian leadership to restore the rule of law.

For his part, Bush informed Yeltsin about his talks with leading politicians of the seven leading industrialized nations and the Eastern European countries. Bush's interlocutors expressed their support for deposed Soviet President Gorbachev and Russian President Yeltsin. The United States and the world community are planning in the near future to work out a "complex of measures" designed to restore the rule of law in the USSR, the report states. Bush said that the question of official recognition of the new Soviet rulers by the U.S. Administration is not an issue.

Threatens To Sue Blockading Forces*LD2008173191 Tehran IRNA in English 1628 GMT
20 Aug 91*

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 20, IRNA—Russian leader Boris Yeltsin addressing a large group of Muscovites in front of the parliament here today called on the Soviet Army forces to get out of the Kremlin and end their siege of the building. He said if the Soviet army should not heed his call he will then sue the people responsible for the act.

Yeltsin said he had already informed the speaker of the parliament Anatoliy Lukyanov of his intention.

In his brief speech to the gathering in front of the parliament Yeltsin called on the Russians to maintain their calm and eschew from engaging in any provocative act against the new government in the Soviet Union.

The people rallying in front of the parliament shouted slogans against the ruling government and against the committee which had ordered the state of emergency in

the Soviet Union. They also demanded that Gennadiy Yanayev and certain other government ministers be put on trial.

In another report from Leningrad Tuesday upwards of 120,000 demonstrators condemned the new government in the Soviet Union and called for the reinstatement in office of Mikhail Gorbachev who was ousted in the wake of a state "coup" Monday.

Unconfirmed reports speak of the dispatch to Leningrad of a column of army troops from Moscow.

Says Lukyanov Knew About Coup Plans*LD2008190291 Hamburg DPA in German 1827 GMT
20 Aug 91*

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin today announced that he has taken over the command of all troops on the territory of the Russian Republic. At the same time he appointed Konstantin Kobayev as Russian Defense Minister.

The news agency INTERFAX published a relevant decree by Yeltsin today. It says that Yeltsin will assume command until the function of the constitutional organs has been fully restored. All troops in Russia have received an order to remain in their bases. Troop units which have already moved out should return to their barracks. Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy is to draft proposals for the establishment of a Russian national guard.

Yeltsin commented for the first time on the role of Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Lukyanov. He said he has the impression that Lukyanov has made an about-turn. He is now seeking closer contacts with the Russian leadership. Yeltsin said he is convinced that Lukyanov was in the know about the coup.

Rutskoy Orders Defenders To Resist With Arms*OW2108000191 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2312 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[From the "Express Edition No. 3"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Speaking over in-house radio, RSFSR Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy urged civilians to go away from the building at a distance of 50 metres.

The defenders who will stay on in the building have been ordered to open fire if an attempt is made to storm the parliament.

At the current moment there are several tens of thousands of people surrounding the parliament (the number may be as high as 60,000) who continue chanting: "Russia! Russia!"

It has been reported that former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze went out to the people around the parliament.

Reports on Meeting With Lukyanov

OW2108085891 Vladivostok Domestic Service
in Russian 0215 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From RUSSIAN INFORMATION AGENCY teletype;
from the "Lunch Hour Break" program]

[Text] Aleksandr Rutskoy on his meeting with Anatoliy
Lukyanov, Moscow:

At first the conversation of representatives of the Russian leadership with Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was tense, but later the discussion centered on every point and on every position, said Aleksandr Rutskoy, Vice President of Russia.

In a talk with a group of journalists he informed them about the 20 August meeting with the head of the Soviet parliament in which Ruslan Khasbulatov and Ivan Silayev also took part. Anatoliy Lukyanov agrees that a number of provisions and documents of the SCES [State Committee for the Emergency Situation] do not correspond with the laws of the USSR. That is why today he is convening the Presidium of the country's Supreme Soviet and all of these documents will be reviewed, Rutskoy said. According to Rutskoy, Lukyanov declared: I will insist that Gorbachev attend this session.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman plans to get in contact with Mikhail Gorbachev by phone. According to his information he is alive and well, but there are some irregularities with his health, high blood pressure and radiculitis, they say.

The Russian statesman reported that at the present time the USSR president is in the Crimea. According to the latest information received by RIA [RUSSIAN INFORMATION AGENCY] from confidential sources the USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev continues his stay at the Crimean dacha where he is being guarded by a special detachment of KGB troops. According to some reports this guard will not vouch for the President's life in case of an attempt to free him by force.

Kozyrev Hints at RSFSR Exile Government

LD2008182191 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1700 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] I now propose that you listen to the reaction of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Kozyrev: He does not rule out the formation of a government in exile. He was received this afternoon by Roland Dumas. The Russian minister of foreign affairs spoke to Christian Ondelatte:

[Begin Kozyrev recording, in Russian, with superimposed French translation] We hope that things will not come to the formation of a government in exile, we hope that the legitimate government led by President Yeltsin will be able to defend the legitimate order, but one of the reasons why I am making this trip in my capacity as minister of foreign affairs is that in accordance with the

Constitution, in accordance with international practice, the president, the vice president, the prime minister, or the minister of foreign affairs can, in case of need, proclaim the formation of a provisional government in exile without being given extra powers. [end recording]

Visits Washington

OW2008172491 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1537 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition No. 10"; item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian Federation's deputy foreign minister, Georgiy Kunadze told IF [INTERFAX] that on Monday, Boris Yeltsin had sent Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Andrey Kozyrev, to the US to inform the US leaders of the position of the legitimately-elected authorities of the Russian federation on the recent events in this country. He noted that in the opinion of the Russian Federation's leaders, the establishment of the State of Emergency Committee "was illegal and anti-constitutional, and that its activity must be cut short."

Mr. Kunadze said that "the United States played the leading role in shaping the world public opinion on whose support we pin great hopes now."

He also said that the government of the Russian federation refused to bear any responsibility for the steps made by the State of Emergency Committee and urged to freeze all deals with the Soviet Union and not to deliver any goods to the USSR till the deputies of the USSR gather for a congress.

Reactions by Silayev, Others Discussed

OW2008143591

[Editorial Report] Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 0330 GMT on 20 August was monitored in progress carrying the "Lunch Hour Break" program of the Vladivostok Radio studio. An unidentified male, apparently a local deputy speaking over the phone from Moscow, says: "I would like to read a telegram which was sent out today, just now. It is very difficult for me to overcome Vysotskiy's voice. The Moscow Echo radio station here prepared a program for Muscovites, who are saving us here. I would like to read it."

A female announcer in the Vladivostok studio interrupts to note that he can be heard clearly. The deputy continues: "I would like to read it because it concerns deputies of all levels. RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] President Yeltsin appealed to citizens of Russia to start an unlimited protest strike. It is the duty of deputies of various levels to support the RSFSR president.

"We call upon peoples' deputies of soviets of all levels to begin the day tomorrow at entrances of enterprises and at the KPP's [subunit command post] of military units.

Only you can explain to your voters the Russian president's position. Only you can induce them to strike—the most effective way to struggle with the traitors of the motherland, the fatherland, and the Constitution. We ask that this appeal be brought to the notice of peoples' deputies of all levels."

The speaker adds that he has heard a rumor that OMON (special purpose militia detachment) members had visited the Television and Radio Committee, presumably meaning the Vladivostok center, and that someone named Volyntsev was calling on people to show up for work. The deputy concludes by saying that by doing so "he joins the ranks of the traitors to the motherland."

The announcer then speaks on the phone to one Nelli Tikhonovna and assures her that no OMON troops had visited the radio station, that all is calm, and that the situation in Vladivostok is not as heated as it is in Moscow. They discuss the aim of the strike called by Yeltsin, concluding that only the support of the people can counter the puschists moves. The announcer adds: "As you know, we do not have our own Russian army, so the only means of supporting the lawfully elected authorities is to show solidarity, particularly by supporting the unlimited strike called for by Yeltsin, Silayev, and Khasbulatov." The announcer adds that only through this kind of support can the situation be somewhat stabilized.

After a brief musical interlude a female and a male announcer in the studio note that so far people in Vladivostok can only feel the alarm of deputies in Moscow, since the distance from the center makes people in Vladivostok late players in most events. They comment on the isolation of the Russian government and its difficulty in disseminating its position, particularly because it has been denied time on the air.

The female announcer then says: "I consider that the information which we received with some delay from the RUSSIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [RIA] should nevertheless be heard by those who have not heard it yet. The very latest reports taken from the teletype were Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin's appeals to soldiers and representatives of the clergy. So please listen to them." The male announcer reads Yeltsin's appeal to Russian servicemen and Yeltsin's appeal to the Patriarch of Russia.

The female announcer asks the audience to listen to a few more RIA reports. The first is an RIA interview with Ivan Silayev in Moscow, which she reads: "Today one can say that nothing is known about what will happen to the Russian leadership in the next few days. Ivan Silayev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, said. We feel that anything can happen, he added in an interview with RIA's parliamentary correspondent. We have no tanks or other kinds of weapons, but we have the trust of the Russian people and their support. I have no doubt that it will be precisely the Russians who will have

their say in defense of the rights of man and constitutional norms and rules relating to both the Union president as well as the president of Russia and all legally elected organs.

"We are ready for anything, the RSFSR prime minister noted, even if the worst happens, which is also possible. The citizens of Russia will have a good word for us. At any rate, the finale of this adventure can already be seen today, Ivan Silayev emphasized. It will be the fall of those who initiated it."

The announcer says: "The RIA, citing reliable sources, reports that Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the USSR, who was removed from power on the night of 18-19 August by the State Committee for the State of Emergency [SCSE] in connection with his inability to administer the state due to the condition of his health, is presently under house arrest at a dacha in the Crimea. Rumors that he had perished, disseminated in the morning of 19 August, apparently do not correspond with the facts."

The program continues with correspondent Marina Lobada reporting on her interviews with workers at the Vladivostok Maritime Port. Recordings of her interviews are heard. A crane operator says that: "Power has been taken by who knows who, and who knows why?" He adds: "What good can there be in a junta? We now have a junta, a real junta has come to power." Voices can be heard noting that nothing good can come from it, only the worst

Correspondent Lobada tells her interlocutors that the SCSE had promised "everything that matters concerning food supplies and housing problems will be solved in the nearest future. Does this not inspire you?" An unidentified man responds: "For 75 years they have been telling us this, and all in the name of the people and peoples. Are they not themselves a mafia? Are they not the main mafiosi?" Voices can be heard agreeing with these remarks. Another man notes that "They simply grabbed power, and they make promises in the same way." There is general agreement that the republican government and Yeltsin must do something about it and that they will be supported.

Lobada notes that the SCSE had claimed that it was supported by the working people. Several people she talks to deny this, with one saying that he prefers democratic development over "our general's junta, which we have experienced before." Another notes that the people support Yeltsin since they voted him in. More comments express fear for children and label the coup a military overthrow. One worker claims that as a result of the decree two club-wielding inebriated militiamen escorted him to his apartment just 30 minutes after hearing the decree. He adds: "I will do anything. If they say go to the square, I will go to the square with rocks and boulders." Although they support the Russian Government the workers say they do not plan to strike because this would hit them economically and hurt Russia.

Lobada also visited a vessel belonging to the Black Sea Shipping Company, the Teplogorsk, and spoke to seamen from Odessa. An unidentified man laments the coup and notes that "A group of highly placed party and military bureaucrats has come to power. I wholeheartedly support Yeltsin, his government, Silayev, and the statement which Yeltsin and Silayev addressed to the people of Russia, although I am from the Ukraine." He also hopes people in the Ukraine support the progressive and democratic forces, "not the right reactionary ones that have now come to power." Several speakers express support for his stand and note that the processes in the country are now irreversible.

One man says: "A conflict is being cooked up, an armed conflict. If they are bringing troops and arms into Moscow, what can civilians do when they are being oppressed? People have already endured so much that they cannot endure any longer." He adds: "I, for one, favor an independent Ukraine, and I would gladly leave this Union of yours, pardon my expression. We have oil and grain as well as ports on the Black Sea; we need nothing."

A few speakers support the Union but are drowned out by dissenters. Another speaker insists that people should work to have prosperity. Someone says people should have their own land, while another person says that what has happened was inevitable. He adds: "I consider that we need a union, but a union of sovereign states with equal rights." He adds: "I think there is no longer any way back."

The program then carries recordings of interviews made by reporter Tatyana Shabanova at the city soviet executive committee, the Gorispolkom. Shabanova speaks to several men visiting the Soviet building to learn about the situation. One man who identifies himself as a member of the republican party and not a member of the soviet, says: "People's deputies intend to meet the population, the people, to explain the situation—to explain how the lawfully elected authorities must act at this time, a time when we have a system of lawful power represented by the president, at a time when we also have an obviously anticonstitutional power represented by this so-called emergency salvation committee which cannot even give a lucid explanation about what has happened to the president."

Shabanova continues: "I am now in the office of Sergey Semenovich Solovyev, acting chairman of the Vladivostok City Soviet. Your speech was heard by everyone this morning. What next?"

Solovyev replies: "Currently many deputies have come to the city Soviet. They have picked up documents, the decrees of the Russian president, and various appeals and have left to visit labor collectives. They are visiting labor collectives, public catering enterprises and military units and subunits.

"The situation here currently is normal, and I think there is no need to hurry at present with any kind of manifestations, meetings, or (?statement) before the city soviet and organs of the kray soviet adopt a decision. I have expressed my views, and city soviet deputies have expressed theirs and will adopt a decision. I think we will all meet by 1600 [0600 GMT] and we will have an opportunity to acquaint the people of Vladivostok with the city soviet's decision.

"The preliminary draft resolution says that we are presenting the individuals who have joined in the so-called SCSE with a demand that they voluntarily relinquish their powers and surrender to judicial organs, to organs that have been elected lawfully by the people, organs of people's power of the USSR and RSFSR. If they fail to do this, then we will likely resort to a strike. For now, we are telling the workers collectives to refrain from striking."

Solovyev adds: "This may be the only recourse, but we will be forced to do it so that our children do not remember us in the way we remember 1937 and those people who were cowardly at the time."

Commenting on a conversation with the Maritime Kray Soviet Executive Committee Chairman Kuznetsov, who has just returned from a vacation in Moscow, Solovyev says: "We spoke about the situation in Moscow. It is a difficult situation. Some of the troop units are subordinate to the SCSE while a considerable number of troop units are subordinate to Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, [word indistinct], the lawfully elected President, and the government. One can already say that battalions of the Kantemirovskaya Division, Tamanskaya Division, and paratroopers of the (?Ryazanskaya) Air Assault [Division] have crossed to the side of the Supreme Soviet and the Russian president.

"We have had direct contacts with Moscow, with the Supreme Soviet, with those people who live and work there with our deputies, with Nelli Tikhovna Yakimenko. Kuznetsov has asked that calm be maintained. After all, our situation differs from that in those regions where interethnic conflicts are raging. Thankfully we do not have anything like that yet. He asked us to be restrained and calm, not to fall for provocations, and to strive in a peaceful and normal way to solve all problems relating to contacts with servicemen, the KGB, and the militia. I think they are behaving in a worthy manner, normally, as corresponds with the situation in the city."

The radio then carries interviews recorded by a reporter Yevgeniy at the Dalzavod plant in Vladivostok. The reporter's surname is not given. He says that he was primarily interested in whether or not there would be a strike. A trade union official at an unidentified plant reports that a meeting was held in the morning, and it was decided not to strike "because of a lack of information on events of 18 and 19 August, on the whereabouts of the president, and so forth." He adds that a congress of USSR people's deputies is due to convene 27 August,

at which time the legality of the group of eight will be decided. He goes on to note that workers did not support the call to strike.

The reporter then says: "I have many similar opinions. In fact, various meetings are currently being held at all Vladivostok and kray enterprises because nobody knows how to treat the latest decrees and decisions of the Russian Government. In fact, it seems that those who say that a strike cannot be held are also correct, because the economic situation in the kray is fairly difficult. On the other hand, our Russian Government has no other weapons against this group of eight, as was mentioned in the recording, other than this strike."

In conclusion, the female announcer says: "Now, after getting in touch with cities and rayons of the Maritime Kray, I discovered that very many people want us to repeat the resolution of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Therefore, we give the microphone to Viktorina Mironchik who will read this resolution."

Announcer Mironchik then reads the RSFSR Council of Ministers resolution.

Supreme Soviet Radio Broadcasts Announcement

LD2108074191

[Editorial Report] Moscow Radio Triana in Russian at 0545 GMT on 21 August carries the following announcement:

"Attention all amateur radio operators of the Soviet Union!

"The radio station of the Russian Supreme Soviet, Radio Triana is operating.

"Attention all amateur radio operators of the Soviet Union!

"Radio station Radio Triana is operating. We are broadcasting official reports from the building of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, the president's decrees, official commentaries, chronicle of events, and we also gather information from amateur radio operators from town, from Moscow amateur radio operators about the movement of military vehicles through the capital. In the course of 24 hours, in the 40-meter band, parallel work will be conducted—the Radio-3 Boris radio station will be opened. In the course of 24 hours, parallel work will be conducted in the 40-meter band by the Radio-3 Boris radio station. The frequencies are the same. News will be duplicated in the 40-meter band—this is for those amateur radios that are unable to receive us because of the presence of a dead zone on the 14175 kHz frequency. We supply only reliable information, official information, an official chronicle, official commentaries, the president's decree, and official information about progress in the session of the Supreme Soviet which is to start at 1100 [0800 GMT]. Here is Radio Triana."

Issues Call To Defend Yeltsin

LD2108061891 Moscow Radio Triana in Russian
0554 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] We are situated in the building of the Russian Supreme Soviet on the Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment. Attention, Attention, all radio fans of the Soviet Union. We are broadcasting the official information provided by Defense Headquarters of the House of Soviets. The appeal to Moscow inhabitants: Fellow countrymen, Muscovites. The Defense Headquarters of the Russian Supreme Soviet requests that you come to the Russian Supreme Soviet building on the Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment to defend Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, the first president of the Russian parliament [as heard], lawfully elected by the people. The junta is waiting for a moment to carry out its attack. Remain vigilant. The Defense Headquarters of the House of Soviets.

Reportage on Moscow Commandant's Activities

Issues 'Announcement' on Events

CM2108153891 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak
Network in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Aug

["Announcement by Moscow Commandant"]

[Text] Colonel General Nikolay Kalinin, the Moscow commandant, has (?announced) that important provocations by extremist elements on the night of 20-21 August in Moscow resulted in tragedy. Unprovoked armed attacks were made on armored vehicles on duty patrol in the area of the Ring Road and Novyy Arbat because of the proclaimed curfew. Shots were fired on one of the vehicles passing by the hotel of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on Smolensk Square from the windows of that building. Similar attacks were made in the area of the U.S. Embassy. Automatic fire came from the crowd that had gathered at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet building. The majority of the hooligan elements were in a drunken state and did not react to the warnings of the curfew patrols, conducting themselves in a provocative manner. Rampaging groups set fire to several trolley buses and buses and used them to build barricades. Attempts by the troops to put an end to these hooligan acts were unsuccessful. As a result of the criminal actions of extremists there are dead and injured among the citizens.

This tragedy is a direct result of the most blatant violation of the USSR Constitution and provocative and inciting actions under the conditions of the regime of the state of emergency.

With the help of leaflets, through the "Moscow Echo" radio station, and by other means Muscovites were called to join the alleged "defense" of the building of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. The circulating of provocative rumors and appeals to the population created an absolutely intolerable atmosphere in the city. Provocateurs and criminals could not but use this opportunity. They

started to use automatic weapons and Molotov cocktails. The way those pogrom men were acting very evidently speaks for the fact that these dangerous provocations had been planned in advance.

During the last two days direct appeals have been heard at rallies and in propagandistic speeches, in which, unfortunately, certain peoples deputies of the RSFSR and the Moscow society have taken part, for actions against employees of the law-enforcement bodies and servicemen.

All possible measures are being taken to expose and bring criminal prosecutions against the specific perpetrators of the criminal plot.

The commandant's office expresses sincere condolences to the families of the dead and injured.

Muscovites! In the interests of public order, and of ensuring the personal safety of citizens, I appeal to you most insistently—the Moscow commandant's statement says—to maintain calm, not to yield to provocation and incitement to disobedience from anyone whatsoever. Citizens! Offer the most determined resistance of those who are disseminating rumors and fabrications of various kinds and who are trying to get as many people as possible, especially young people, involved in excesses fraught with grave consequences.

That was a statement by Col. Gen. Kalinin, commandant of the city of Moscow.

Order No. 2 Issued

LD2108095291 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 0658 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Moscow commandant's Order No. 2—read by announcer]

[Text] Order No. 2 of the commandant of the city of Moscow, 20th August 1991, city of Moscow, on maintaining the state of emergency regime in the city of Moscow

In accordance with the resolution of the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR of 19 August 1991, a state of emergency has been introduced in the city of Moscow. In order to normalize the situation, restore lawfulness and law and order, and to maintain the state of emergency regime in the city of Moscow, within the context of the USSR law on the legal regime of a state of emergency, it is ordered:

1. To appoint as deputy commandant of the city of Moscow, Lieutenant General Nikolay Stepanovich Myrikov head of Moscow city executive committee internal affairs administration

2. The territory of the city of Moscow is to be divided into 33 commandant districts within the administrative borders of the city's rayons. The following are to be

appointed commandants of the districts: Babushkinskiy—the commander of military unit 21-245; Baymanskiy—the head of the Chemical Protection Military Academy; Volgogradskiy—the head of Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command College named after the RSFSR Supreme Soviet; Gagarinskiy—the head of the Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Kalininskiy—the head of the Military Academy of Armored Troops; Krasnopresnenskiy—the head of the Lenin Military-Political Academy; Leninskiy—the head of the Frunze Military Academy; Moskvoretskiy—the head of the Kuybyshev Military Academy; Proletarskiy—the head of the Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy; Tushinskiy—the commander of military unit 40-135; Khoroshevskiy—the commander of military unit 22-177; Dzerzhinskiy, Zelenogradskiy, Kievskiy, Zheleznodorozhnyy, Kirovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Kuntsevskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Leningradskiy, Lyublinskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Pervomayskiy, Perovskiy, Sverdlovskiy, Sevastopolskiy, Sovetskiy, Sokolnicheskiy, Solntsevskiy, Timiryazevskiy, Taganskiy, Chermushinskiy, Frunzenskiy—the military commissars of the rayons. The heads of the rayon internal affairs administrations by territory are to be appointed deputy commandants of the districts. The administrative buildings of the corresponding rayon internal affairs administration are to be fixed as the location of the military commandants of the districts. The military commandant of the city of Moscow is to organize close cooperation with the appointed military commandants of the districts in organizing garrison service and maintaining order among servicemen and the local population. For the purpose of coordinating actions in directing military units and organizing cooperation with the internal affairs and state security organs, a joint operational headquarters is to be set up on the base of the headquarters of the Moscow Military District, involving operational groups from the headquarters of the airborne assault troops, the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], and the USSR KGB.

3. The appointed commandants of the districts are to secure the protection of public order and facilities in the sphere of providing services to the population and the national economy, for which forces and resources are to be brought in from the forces of the Moscow garrison, the USSR MVD, the main internal affairs administration of the Moscow city soviet executive committee, and the KGB administration for Moscow and Moscow Oblast; and to organize joint patrols by troops of the MVD, the Soviet Army, and representatives of the working people of the city of Moscow.

4. The executive committees of the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies are to take measures to ensure the operation of enterprises and establishments, the uninterrupted supply of essential food and industrial goods to the population of the city, and all-around preparations for winter. The work of the city transportation and the transportation of national economic freight is to be organized in a regime which guarantees the needs of the population.

Responsibility for organizing the curfew is to be placed upon the commandants of the districts within their stipulated borders. In accordance with the Article 9 of the USSR law on the legal regime of a state of emergency, the law enforcement organs are to curtail the dissemination of provocative rumors, actions provoking breaches of public order, active hindering of citizens and officials in carrying out their legal rights and duties, and equally, malicious disobedience of a legal directive or requirement by personnel of the internal affairs organs, servicemen, or voluntary militia carrying out their official obligations or public duty in maintaining public order. Fines of up to 1,000 rubles or administrative arrest for a period of up to 30 days. [sentence as heard] This order goes into force from the moment of publication.

[Signed] Colonel General Kalinin, commandant of the city of Moscow and commander of the troops of the Moscow Military District.

Curfew Announced

LD2008194591 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Announcement of introduction of curfew in Moscow. The speaker is Colonel General Nikolay Vasilyevich Kalinin, commandant of the City of Moscow, commander of the troops of Moscow Military District. A correspondent of Gosteleradio is talking with him.

[Correspondent] You signed the order for the introduction of a curfew in Moscow. What was the reason?

[Kalinin] For the second day the emergency has been in force in the capital. The absolute majority of Muscovites are reacting with understanding to this temporary exceptional measure. Unfortunately there are also people who try to organize meetings, demonstrations. There are cases of blatant incitement to disorder. For the purpose of preventing further escalation of unlawful actions, a curfew is being introduced in Moscow from 2300 on 20 August. It will be in force daily from 2300 to 0500 in the morning.

[Correspondent] Muscovites hardly know what the concept of a curfew consists of, what procedures are being introduced in this connection, what are your recommendations to the population?

[Kalinin] The gist of the curfew consists of the fact that its content is regulated by Article 7 of the USSR law on the emergency's legal regime. Allow me to fully quote this article:

During curfew citizens are forbidden, without specially allocated passes certifying their identity, to be on the streets or in other public places or to be away from home without documents certifying their identity. Persons committing a violation of law and order envisaged by part 1 of the said article are to be detained by the militia or by military patrols until the end of the curfew and in the case of those who do not have documents on them certifying their identity, for not longer than three days.

Those detained may be subjected to personal examination and the objects found on them may also be examined.

That is the gist of the curfew and we for our part will try to take every measure to enforce it. I hope that Muscovites will take an understanding attitude to this forced measure. I wish to stress that this measure is being implemented in the interests of Muscovites themselves and is directed at maintaining order and tranquillity in the oblast. You may ask who receives the right to the relevant passes and what is the procedure for their allocation. I inform Muscovites that the allocation of passes will be carried out in the eight curfew districts on application from heads of enterprises and institutions, services and departments. A particular point is that more than 10 persons cannot be included on an application for passes.

Reportage on Situation Near Republic Parliament

Attack Called 'Imminent'

LD2008223391 Hamburg DPA in German 2210 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—The storming of the Russian parliament building by Soviet troops appears to be imminent. Shots have been heard around the building since midnight (local). Radio Rossii, which is broadcasting from the building, reported that the first barricades have fallen near the building.

People are standing around the building and are attempting to hold up the advancing armored personnel carriers and armored transports. The soldiers are repeatedly firing live ammunition into the air. Russian President Boris Yeltsin and members of the parliament are in the building.

According to eyewitness report, an armored personnel carrier drove over a youth who had tried to climb up the back of the vehicle. According to this information the young man was run over several times. The eyewitness said that he was dead. The incident occurred on the so-called ring road near the parliament, where those defending the building had set up a barricade.

Tanks Move Toward Building

LD2008222391 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2210 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Shots rang out near the Russian parliament building tonight as tanks were reported smashing through the makeshift barricades erected by thousands of Boris Yeltsin's supporters. The public address system inside the Russian parliament said some 15 armoured personnel carriers had crashed through the outer ring of the building's defences. There were reports of one person shot and killed and several more injured as the Red Army tanks moved in.

The developments come only hours after Yeltsin, the defiant Russian president told Prime Minister John Major by telephone that he did not think he had much time left before the forces behind President Mikhail Gorbachev's removal moved in.

Reports said the isolated bursts of gunfire prompted immediate reaction within the parliament building. Lights were said to be going out and ambulances were spotted nearby.

The announcer inside the parliament, known as the White House, said tanks stationed up Kalinin Avenue, leading to the Kremlin, had begun to move towards the building.

Gunfire Reported in Area

LD2008220691 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 2125 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Report by Balys Bucelis in Moscow]

[Text] It is [words indistinct]. Approximately 800 meters from the (?people), 19 tanks, and 21 light tanks are moving toward the building. At the moment—this moment—they started to move [passage indistinct]. It has started in [name indistinct] rayon, near the American Embassy, that is about 400-500 meters from the building—shots can be heard. Yes, automatic firing, perhaps guns [passage indistinct].

It appears the people are in somewhat of a panic. And now, wait a short minute, I am going closer to the window, carrying my telephone with me, so that I can relay it to you directly... wait a minute. I am looking at a slowly-advancing column... it is about 200 meters away from this building... people are standing, but this column has not yet reached the barricades [words indistinct]. One can hear shots being fired and they tell me that shooting [words indistinct].

[Announcer in Vilnius] Shooting elsewhere at the same time?

[Bucelis] Yes [passage indistinct] I do not know whether it will be interrupted or whether it will become stuck somewhere... I will try to orient myself further. In the meantime, [passage indistinct].

Scene Outside Building Described

PM2108105491 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
21 Aug 91 Second Edition p 1

[A. Golovenko report: "Square Demonstrates"]

[Text] There is a state of emergency in Moscow. That means that rallies, demonstrations, strikes, and so forth are banned. But early yesterday morning photographer Mayya Skurikhina and I were instructed to go to the demonstration outside the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet building.

As you know, the previous day the Russian Republic leaders issued an appeal declaring the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR unlawful, put forward a number of demands, and called for constitutional laws to be followed. And yesterday a crowd of many thousands assembled in the square outside the "White House." "Action in Defense of the 'White House'"—that is what the organizers proposed it should be called.

The fact that the building is under guard can be sensed as soon as you approach. Civilians with radios and militiamen with assault rifles are at the ready.

"To guard Russia's leadership," Militia Colonel I. Boyko, chief of the republic government's security guard, explained to us. "It is here."

Speakers at the microphone—mainly RSFSR and USSR people's deputies—thank those present for their support. There are calls not to recognize the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR, to defend democracy, not to yield to provocations, to remain calm. There were detailed instructions on how to organize a political work stoppage and an indefinite strike.

RSFSR Vice President A. Rutskoy read out a 10-point statement which has been submitted to USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman A. Lukyanov on the instructions of the Russian president. In particular, it demands a meeting between the republic leadership and M.S. Gorbachev and a medical examination of him, with the results to be made public.

In fall through spring I had occasion to attend a good many actions in defense of B. Yeltsin. And I caught myself thinking that this is in some way different from many of the spectacles I have seen. There were far fewer anti-CPSU slogans, although some speakers very much wanted to cast it in the role of "coup" organizers. And another characteristic feature: Whereas at last year's "democratic" rallies I heard a lot about M.S. Gorbachev that I would not dream of repeating, here the predominant slogans were things like "Bring back Gorbachev!" Those who accused him of becoming president unlawfully and labeled him with epithets like "bloody" were now keeping quiet, or saying something different.

Then Gennadiy Khazanov delivered a parody ("My state of health is very good")—and the crowd erupted with laughter. And you could have thought that what was happening was a vast stage show at Luzhniki, were it not for the military hardware in the streets of Moscow, were it not for the armed militia, were it not for the fact that the fate of many thousands, indeed millions, of people is at stake.

We left to write this reportage, but the appeals were still ringing out from the microphones....

Crowd Scenes Described

*LD2008165991 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network
in Hungarian 1610 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Telephone interview with (Valentina Vertseva), spokesperson of Russian Parliament, by Jozsef Barath; (Vertseva) in Moscow, Barath in Budapest—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Barath] The colleague of the Russian parliament's information service was quite willing to give an interview. [passage omitted] I am interested in the latest developments.

[Vertseva, in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] One of the most important events for us was that already last night, 10 tanks from the Taman tank regiment came over to our side. With this the ice was broken. At the moment, work is going on as normal in the building, everybody is well, the president, Boris Nikolayevich, his deputy, Ruslan Khasbulatov, and the others. The mass rally, in which they have also participated, is just ending outside. It is very difficult to say how many of them out there, there could be even more than 1 million people. I cannot answer for this number, but it seems from the balcony here, that the whole of Moscow is here. I do not want to mislead you but believe me, there are so many people here since 0300 and this counts a lot. And there are still more to come. [passage omitted, further description of crowd]

However, what is even more important that the entire elite is here, the very best of Russian intelligentsia, everybody is with us. Here are Shatalin, the academic; the widow of Sakharov, Yelena Bonner; Fyodorov, the academic; and Shevardnadze arrived not long ago. If the power of the mind is not enough, the units that have sided with us from among the special regiments are also here. With the leadership of General (Lebedyev) the airborne assault units from Yazan have arrived to protect us.

Scene at Barricade Areas Described

*PM2008195191 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
21 Aug 91 Union Edition p 1*

[Report by A. Vasinskiy and G. Shipitko: "Under the State of Emergency"]

[Text] Life in Moscow now goes on under the state of emergency.

On the evening of 19 August we visited the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] House of the Soviets building, popularly known as the "White House." Barricades had been erected from the direction of the Moskva River, the bridge, and all major roads. All approaches were sealed off by trolleybuses, buses, overturned trucks, and park benches. Construction slabs and metal reinforcing plus iron railings from the fence around the House of the Soviets had been used for the barricades, which volunteer mobile-crane and bulldozer

drivers had constructed. Self-defense groups had organized themselves at all entrances to the building.

At roughly 2200 it was announced through a bullhorn that several tanks of the Taman division stationed at the approach to the road bridge over the Moskva River were loyal to the Russian Government and they moved toward the House of the Soviets building with Russian flags on their antennae. As P. Voshchanov, chief of the Russian president's press service, informed us, "some of the servicemen of the Tula airborne assault division and of certain other formations support the Russian Government." However, G. Kashuba, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry press center, asked to comment on this, said that "this in no way corresponds to reality."

We saw many armored vehicles posted with leaflets containing the RSFSR president's decree in which he guarantees legal protection and moral support to all personnel of law-enforcement agencies and servicemen who reject the onset of dictatorship.

At noon a rally involving many thousands, constituting a response by Muscovites to the introduction of the state of emergency in the capital, was held on Sovetskaya Square, in front of the Moscow City Soviet building. At it A. Yakovlev, E. Shevardnadze, G. Popov, and S. Stankevich delivered condemnations of the State Committee for the State of Emergency.

In the afternoon of 20 August a meeting was held between R. Khasbulatov, acting chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet; A. Rutskoy, vice president of the RSFSR; I. Silayev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and A.I. Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The demands of the Russian leadership amounted to nonrecognition of the State of Emergency Committee and the lifting of all restrictions on the activity of the Russian mass media. It was stated that troops must be withdrawn from Moscow and a meeting with M.S. Gorbachev organized.

According to an RIA report, A. Lukyanov promised to consider these demands.

As has already been announced, a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has been convened for 21 August, while a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has been convened for 26 August. They should provide answers to the main questions of the present day.

Now, as this issue of the newspaper goes to press, a demonstration of many thousands of people is proceeding past the editorial office building along Tverskaya Street.

Defense Minister Kobets Comments

*OW2008225091 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2202 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[From the "Express Edition No. 1"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian Federation's Defense Minister Konstantin Kobets, who had been appointed to fill the position by Boris Yeltsin, had spoken to some 100 Russian parliamentarians, according to reports from the Russian parliament. According to Kobets, the possible storming of the Russian Supreme Soviet building on Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment by an officer unit of the KGB special forces is planned for 1:00 a.m. [2000 GMT]. During the last two hours, said Kobets, the army commands are trying to be more active. Chief of Staff General Moiseyev, who is now in command of the troops, said he interrupted contacts with the Russian leaders and resumed moving military equipment in town. Paratrooper General Pavel Grachev "has been far more active"—after some pressure was applied on him, says Kobets.

Specifically, one paratrooper regiment from Pskov is currently being airlifted to an airfield in Kubinka, a station near Moscow. There are other reports saying that the planes are already landing on the airfield. We are taking steps, said Kobets, to prevent this regiment from reaching Moscow.

General Kobets said that he had repealed the curfew in Moscow and he had issued an order banning commanders of all services in the republican territory from allowing the movement of their units and he commanded that they report to him at 6:00.

At present the Russian parliament is surrounded by around 1,500 volunteers and 16 barricades; 12 of the barricades are placed on the perimeter of the building so as to prevent tanks from directing direct fire on the parliament.

According to Kobets, 300 armed professionals are inside the parliament building, together with 300 civilians who have seen service in Afghanistan; 1500 students from various universities arrived to defend the building.

We want to prevent a firefight, emphasized Kobets. According to Kobets, the Moscow commandant is nervous, hesitates and issues contradictory orders to his divisions: the Tamanskaya and the Kantemirovskaya divisions. Kobets said that the division commanders had promised not to fire on people. At present 8 parliamentary groups are being formed to go to meet the troops stationed in Moscow.

Kobets Says Siege Easing

AU2108074191 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Moscow, Aug 21 (AFP)—Military pressure eased at daybreak Wednesday on the Russian parliament building in Moscow after a night of clashes in which five people were killed and 10 wounded, Russian Defence Minister Konstantin Kobets told AFP.

Soviet tanks which had smashed through a first line of barricades round the building, were later seen lending support to Russian President Boris Yeltsin who is

leading resistance to Monday's coup against president Mikhail Gorbachev. A column of tanks manned by crack KGB troops of the Vitebsk division, which had been advancing towards the Russian parliament, later turned round and withdraw.

The withdrawal followed a telephone conversation between Yeltsin aide Gennady Burbulis and KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov who reportedly promised Burbulis he could "sleep in peace". Burbulis said Kryuchkov was still in his office despite earlier reports that he had resigned.

Burbulis speaking on the Russian parliament radio, said he had also spoken to the interim head and had got the impression that "Gennadiy Yanayev is not in control of events." Burbulis said Yanayev had told him he had "only wanted to revive the economy of the country and had not expected events to go the way they had in Moscow during the night."

Russian Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoy said on the same radio that "the country is being ruled from Dzhirzhinskiy Square"—the headquarters of the KGB.

General Kobets said he was "sure more military units will rally to President Yeltsin". Kobets said he had very little information about troop movements elsewhere in the Russian Federation. "That's one of our weak points," he said while assuring that his staff were reviewing the defence strategy applied overnight to pick out any errors.

Tanks were still surrounding the area round the Russian parliament, which is protected by barricades, and the heart of the city, but eyewitnesses said troops had evacuated all the eastern sector on Wednesday morning.

A Soviet deputy said that during the night four Soviet citizens and a U.S. national were killed in clashes round the Russian parliament and elsewhere in the city.

The deputy said the U.S. citizen was killed by a ricocheting bullet. The U.S. Embassy said it had no information on the man's death. [passage omitted]

Situation Normalizing

OW2108044091 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0352 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition No. 10"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian parliament's in-house radio cited the RSFSR Secretary of State Gennadiy Burbulis as reporting that the troops that had been moving toward the Supreme Soviet had been stopped and ordered to withdraw. According to Burbulis, he spoke twice with Vladimir Kryuchkov who continues as the KGB chief (contrary to earlier reports that Kryuchkov has resigned), and Kryuchkov told him that the Supreme Soviet "could sleep in peace," and that a storm of the building was not coming. IF [INTERFAX] reports that the situation is

getting back to normal around the parliament. It has been announced that a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is to open at 11:00 a.m. [0800 GMT]. A report came through that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is to hold a sitting at 16:00. [1300 GMT].

Silayev Optimistic About Outcome

*OW2108110291 Vladivostok Domestic Service
in Russian 0215 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[From the RUSSIAN INFORMATION AGENCY Teletype; from the "Lunch Hour Break" program]

[Text] Twenty four hours have passed and we are still in the Russian White House, said Ivan Silayev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, to people on duty outside the parliamentary building. According to him, the events that have occurred so far permit us to express the hope and even confidence that the conspirators' regime will not last long.

Silayev said that the past night was an extremely difficult day of work for people standing out in the street under the rain. At the same time he appealed to people not to leave before 0900 hours [0600 GMT] when a fresh shift will arrive.

Deputy Says Troops Withdrawing

*LD2108083391 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas
Radio Network in Slovak 0800 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[Text] In an interview with a CTK correspondent Russian Deputy Albion Brechalov said that according to reliable sources the Soviet troops and military hardware are withdrawing from the center of Moscow and are moving away beyond the capital's boundaries. According to him, six tanks, eight armored personnel carriers, and approximately 100 armed persons remain in front of the Russian parliament building.

'Radio Triana' Reports Moscow Events

*LD2008194491 Moscow Radio Triana in Russian
1852 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] This is Radio Triana, this is Radio Triana. We will now hand over our microphone to the Radio Rossii correspondent. This is Radio Triana. This is Radio Triana. We are handing our microphone to the Radio Rossii correspondent.

[Correspondent] Through the kindness of Radio Triana—the airwaves of Radio Triana—Radio Rossii correspondents are working here at Radio Triana's transmitter. We greet all radio amateurs who have tuned in to Radio Triana's wavelength.

We are in the House of the Soviets of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. And present here now is the whole leadership of the Russian Federation. We have just seen Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin who is in full control of the situation here. There are at least 50,000 people assembled now on the square in front of the

Russian Federation Supreme Soviet building. Spontaneous mass meetings are taking place in support of the position of the Russian parliament and the Russian leadership and condemning the State Committee for the State of Emergency.

We have just recorded an interview with one of the representatives of the Security Committee, who said approximately the following: In a few seconds time we will let you hear the tape on which this voice is recorded. He told us that the planned storming of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet building has apparently been postponed, because it was planned that this storming would be carried out by the forces of the main reconnaissance directorate, a special-purpose detachment of the main reconnaissance directorate of the Soviet army. It was to have stormed Russia's house of government using helicopters; but for the helicopter men, the authority of the vice president of the Russian Federation, Colonel Rutskey, turned out to be too high and they refused to carry out the demands of the special-purpose detachment of the main reconnaissance directorate of the Soviet Army.

But now we hand over to the representative of the Committee for Security of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation:

[Kuznetsov] This is (Viktor Petrovich Kuznetsov) a member of the staff of the Committee on Defense Issues of the Russian Federation. We have learned from reliable sources about (?the health) of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. There are several versions of this—at least two. According to the first version, he was sent from Simferopol to Moscow by an Aeroflot flight today—that is, the 20th—or rather to somewhere in Moscow Oblast and is at one of the military airfields in Moscow Oblast, presumably Reutovo.

According to the second version he is at a Black Sea fleet base at one of the military units [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

The storming of the Russian White House has been postponed. It had been expected that this action would be carried out by subdetachments of special-purpose troops of the main reconnaissance directorate using helicopters. It did not [word indistinct] because the helicopter men refused and there is evidence that this was under the influence of Rutskey, his authority and (?reputation) [words indistinct].

The Moscow militia school has been on strike.

Now about Yazov. There is a report that Marshal Yazov has tendered his resignation; but according to our sources, well, they simply confirm this, that Yazov has stated that the Army is neutral and that he has removed himself from the job. One report is that he locked himself in his office. A second report is that he is at his dacha. [words indistinct] We have no more precise details yet. His duties have been assumed by General Moiseyev, the chief of the General Staff.

The Taganskaya division [as heard], which is currently in Moscow, is ready to go over to the side of the Russian Government, but, they say, [only] if an appeal is made to them by the president of Russia. I believe that some people's deputies—several people—have already gone there. [passage indistinct]

[Correspondent] Who made the statement? Do you have a name of someone who said this?

[Kuznetsov] I simply know that... [changes thought] I simply say what I know, there is very little evidence and it is in bits and pieces, this is not a statement by the command of the division but rather a statement by a subdetachment [word indistinct] from the lower ranks.

Now here is the very latest information. According to forecasts from let's say one of the secret departments [words indistinct] it is expected that the State Committee for the State of Emergency will hold out for no more than two or three more days. Furthermore, they themselves even expected [words indistinct]. The main card lies in the fact that... [changes thought] the main confirmation [words indistinct] the republics have refused to recognize this committee as constitutional and are refusing it their support. Second, the Armed Forces have started to hesitate—we have already mentioned this—[as well as] the KGB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

What we can see through the window is the broad support of the people. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] Here is some more information about the Moscow Internal Affairs Department. There are no orders to support this band, as they put it. The only instructions they have is to maintain law and order. That is to say, the Moscow Internal Affairs Department has taken that kind of position, they are not neutral but they get on with their own job.

[Kuznetsov] The deputy minister of the RSFSR Ministry of Internal Affairs has issued an order to the Moscow militia school to take firearms and to support the Russian Government. Pugo canceled the order and threatened punishment. How things stand now—whether they received standard weapons or not—is not yet known. That is all I wish to say. Thank you for your attention.

Gas Masks Distributed in Russian Parliament

AU2008190891 Paris AFP in English
1853 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow, Aug 20 (AFP)—Gas masks were brought to the Russian parliament building on Tuesday and 240 were distributed to people still inside, an AFP journalist in the Russian "White House" reported.

Men in civilian clothes brought six wooden crates into the parliament building and began distributing the masks, watched by a militiaman armed with a Kalashnikov.

Deputies Hold News Conference in Moscow

LD2008114891 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1055 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By TASS correspondents Boris Zverev and Andrey Surzhanskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TASS)—At a press conference here today Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Supreme Soviet International Affairs Committee, and RSFSR People's Deputy Yevgeniy Ambartsumov issued an appeal from the Russian leadership to Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The document, signed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, acting Chairman of the Republican Parliament Ruslan Khasbulatov, and head of government Ivan Silayev, puts forward the demand for a meeting to be organized between Boris Yeltsin and USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev within 24 hours of the document being received, and for Mikhail Gorbachev to undergo a medical examination within the next three days, with specialists from the World Health Organization present. The results of the examination should be made public, the statement says. If Mikhail Gorbachev's state of health is satisfactory, conditions for him to resume carrying out his duties as USSR president should be immediately ensured.

The document contains a demand to lift restrictions on the activity of all the Russian mass media, to rescind the force of the state of emergency throughout the territory of Russia for the period of the extraordinary session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, which is being convened in Moscow on 21 August, and to guarantee the unimpeded arrival of RSFSR People's Deputies in Moscow.

The document also contains demands to withdraw troops to their permanent stations, to guarantee to the RSFSR president that his Kremlin residence can operate without hinderance, immediately to restore all lines of communications for the normal functioning of the Russian leadership, to stop threats against them, and to guarantee their immunity and freedom of movement. The Russian leadership has demanded that the dissolution of the State Committee for the State of Emergency be announced, and that all its directives and resolutions be rescinded.

Answering a question on contacts between the Russian leaders and the U.S. leadership, Vladimir Lukin announced that Andrey Kozyrev, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs, is now on his way to the United States. "He has the authority to communicate with U.S. President George Bush," he added. Andrey Kozyrev will stop off in France on the way to the United States.

Talking of the assessment of the actions of the Russian leadership from local bodies of authority in the Republic, Vladimir Lukin stated that according to his

information around 70 percent of leaders of bodies of power in the localities are supporting the Russian leadership.

Vladimir Lukin informed journalists about the fact that as from today a radio station is to start operating in the Russian House of the Soviets which will broadcast on the medium wave and the short wave.

Regarding the republican leadership's contacts with the Union authorities, Vladimir Lukin reported that yesterday Boris Yeltsin spoke with Gennadiy Yanayev. Currently he said, Aleksandr Rutskoy, Ruslan Khasbulatov, and Ivan Silayev are holding a meeting with Anatoliy Lukyanov.

Leadership's Appeal to Citizens Reported

PM2108093991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
20 Aug 91 Union Edition p 2

[Report by parliamentary observers Ivan Yelistratov, Gennadiy Shipitko, and Igor Abakumov under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Russian Leadership's Position"]

[Text] The RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] House of Soviets—The square outside the main entrance to the RSFSR House of Soviets was packed with official limousines and people in the morning of 19 August: Foreign states' ambassadors and staffers of diplomatic missions and of foreign mass media accredited in Moscow had arrived for a suggested meeting with RSFSR President B. Yeltsin.

Yeltsin did arrive, but later—after I. Silayev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and G. Burbulis, Russian secretary of state, who, prior to Yeltsin's appearance, had time to read out an appeal "To the Citizens of Russia" signed by RSFSR President B. Yeltsin; I. Silayev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and R. Khasbulatov, acting chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The appeal says that the country's president was removed from power on the night of 18-19 August 1991.

Despite all the difficulties and grim ordeals being experienced by the people, the democratic process in the country is assuming an increasingly profound scale and an irreversible nature. Russia's peoples are becoming the masters of their fate. The uncontrolled rights of unconstitutional organs, including party organs, have been substantially restricted. The Russian leadership has taken a resolute stance on the Union treaty, striving for the unity of the Soviet Union, for the unity of Russia. Our stance on this question has enabled us to substantially speed up the preparation of this treaty, to agree it with all the republics, and to set a date for its signing—20 August this year.

The appeal rejects the solution of the most complex political and economic problems by strong-arm methods.

We have considered and still consider that strong-arm methods are unacceptable. They discredit the USSR before the whole world, undermine our prestige in the world community, and take us back to the era of the cold war and the Soviet Union's isolation from the world community.

All this compels us to declare the so-called committee that has come to power illegal. Accordingly we declare all this committee's decisions and instructions illegal.

The statement expresses confidence that local organs of power will strictly follow constitutional laws and the RSFSR president's decrees, while citizens will demand the country's return to normal constitutional development.

A demand to immediately convene an extraordinary Congress of USSR People's Deputies was expressed.

The appeal's authors call for an indefinite general strike until the demands are met.

We do not doubt that the world community will give an objective appraisal of what has happened.

Then, having arrived at the House of Soviets, the Russian president (accompanied by RSFSR Vice President A. Rutskoy, N. Vorontsov, and USSR People's Deputies Yu. Ryzhkov and A. Yablokov) stated: "We will try to bring the appeal to the knowledge of all the Russian Federation's territories and peoples via the mass media..."

"The leadership of the Russian Federation will resolutely exercise its powers. The Russian president was given these powers by the people, and nobody else can prevent the performance of these duties. Therefore, order No. 1 [of the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR] will today be followed by a decree by the president of Russia on the nonimplementation of this order on Russian territory."

Another news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists took place soon after noon. Boris Yeltsin, Ivan Silayev, Ruslan Khasbulatov, and other leaders of the republic took part in it. According to Yeltsin, when he asked what was wrong with Gorbachev during a telephone conversation with Yanayev, the USSR vice president replied that Gorbachev "is unable to perform his duties."

B.N. Yeltsin's decree was disseminated by the RSFSR President's Information Department.

Three Army Units Said To Support Yeltsin

AU2008110991 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT
20 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow, Aug 20 (AFP)—Three Soviet Army units deployed in Moscow have rallied to the reformist leader Boris Yeltsin, a Russian official said here Tuesday.

The official Russian Information Agency reported separately that General Pavel Grachev, commander of the Soviet Defense Ministry's parachute troops, had been arrested for supporting the Russian President.

The Army's Riyazan parachute division, the Sevastopol infantry regiment and a battalion from the armoured division of the elite Taman guard have decided to support the Russian leader, Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the Russian parliament's Foreign Relations Committee said. Speaking at a news conference, Lukin stated that the commanders of two other Soviet military units had appeared at the Russian parliament building and offered their cooperation with Russian authorities. He declined to identify those units.

His remarks came as Yeltsin and other members of the Russian government held meetings cloistered inside the parliament building. Soviet armoured vehicles were still in positions around the building.

Leningrad's Sobchak: City Under 'Lawful Power'

LD2008173391 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1611 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By correspondent Irina Zolotareva]

[Text] Leningrad, 20 August 1991 (TASS)—“The situation in Leningrad is fully under the control of the bodies of lawful power.” With these words city Mayor Anatoliy Sobchak began a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists which took place here today. He stressed that “despite all the anxiety of the situation, the people of Leningrad can be sure that the troops will not enter the city.” This is the result of talks which took place last night between him and the commander of troops of the Leningrad Military District, Viktor Samsonov, who heads the local committee on the state of emergency. Anatoliy Sobchak reported that the commander applied his utmost efforts to halt two army columns from entering the city at dawn. At the same time the general refused to specify the nature and numbers of these military units.

Enterprises in Leningrad and the oblast are continuing to work as usual. However, as asserted by Sobchak, “labor kolektivs are ready to start a campaign of mass disobedience if the political situation in the country is not stabilized in accordance with legal and constitutional norms.”

No State of Emergency in City

LD2008181191 Moscow All-Union Radio First
Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1600 GMT
20 Aug 91

[Report from Leningrad by correspondent M. Frolov]

[Text] First of all I should like to say that our city is living in a tense, but businesslike and calm rhythm. The Lensovet and the mayor's office are in full control of the situation. There is no military equipment in the city and

it is not going to be brought in. Militia and military patrols are not to be seen. Enterprises, shops and urban transport are working normally.

In the morning people went to the Palace Square in groups and individually with slogans, posters and Russian flags. Sobchak, mayor of Leningrad; Belyayev, chairman of the Lenosovet; Academician Likhachev and Yuriy Boldyrev, who are both people's deputies, and representatives of the clergy and of the trade union committee of the Kirov works spoke there. After the meeting was over Mayor Sobchak appealed to all the participants, if they had left their enterprises, to return to their work places and get to work.

A joint session of the Leningrad Oblast and Leningrad City Soviets of people's deputies started in Mariinskiy Palace at 1600. Here is what Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Sobchak, mayor of Leningrad, said when speaking at the joint session.

[Begin Sobchak recording] There is no state of emergency on the territory of Leningrad and its oblast. Public order is being observed and maintained in the city. Moreover, the number of criminal acts has dropped in the past two days compared to a past period. Rallies and demonstrations passed in an absolutely organized manner. Today Leningrad is living in a normal regime, not in a state of emergency. That's why all reports by media in various regions of the country and abroad that troops have been introduced into the city, that a state of emergency has been introduced in the city, and that the military are in control of the situation do not correspond to the facts. I should like it very much if both you, who are chosen by the people, and the media representatives would stop all false rumors, which are often disseminated as a provocation, in order not to allow any violations of public order and not to agitate the population. On the contrary, I can state with full responsibility on behalf of the city's executive authority that urban transport, trade enterprises, enterprises providing for the city's vital activity, and enterprises of the municipal and housing economy are working normally and at full capacity, and we have taken measures to increase quantities of vegetables, fruit, meat products, sugar and other products which are being supplied to shops.

Thus, at present there are no grounds for anxiety, nor are there any disruptions in the normal activities of the city's life. [end recording]

Trial of Coup Participants Demanded

OW2008204891 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1924 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the “Express Edition 13”; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Anatoliy Sobchak, the mayor of Leningrad, told an emergency meeting of the Leningrad city council that he was demanding “that all those who stand in the way of the path to freedom be put on trial”. Sobchak said that

it was no coincidence that the coup was carried out on the day before the Union treaty was due to be signed, as the signing of this treaty "would have meant the formation of a fundamentally new form of the state, fundamentally new relations between the role of the republics and the center in this state, would mean that the center would become of secondary significance. It was this that led the conspirators to stop the signing of the Union treaty".

Sobchak called on all legally elected organs of power on the territory of the country to collect together, so as to take joint action against the illegal actions of the conspirators. All Russian people's deputies and all Soviet people's deputies should gather to discuss the situation and call an emergency conference of the Soviet Union and an Emergency conference of the Russian Federation.

Tanks Moving Toward Leningrad

OW2108025491 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0114 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition No. 6"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The situation in the city is very tense, say reports from Leningrad. The Leningrad Council's municipal defense headquarters made an appeal through the municipal radio station Otkryty Gorod (Open City) at 00:30 a.m. to men believing it their duty to defend freedom and democracy. Hundreds of people are approaching the City Council in response to the call. The metro worked in Leningrad till 2:00 a.m. The Leningrad City Council is considering running buses and taxis at nighttime to get the people to the City Council. The Leningrad City Council presidium is holding an emergency sitting to discuss a programme of actions to consolidate the city's defenses. Reports coming to the defense headquarters say that two columns of APC's [Armored Personnel Carrier] and tanks are moving toward Leningrad.

Stock Exchange on Strike

OW2108103591 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0614 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The acting chairman of the Leningrad Stock Exchange (LFB), Vasilii Shigayev, told IF [INTERFAX] that, as of today, Tuesday, trading on the exchange is suspended. This decision of the LFB, according to Mr Shigayev, was taken as a sign of support for Russian exchange circles, the RTSB and the Guild of Brokers and is part of the immediate general strike called by Boris Yeltsin on August 19.

A representative of the Moscow Central Stock Exchange told IF that regular trading planned for August 20 has been postponed.

Resistance to SCSE Organized

OW2108085791 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0829 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From "Express News No. 2"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Last night it was quiet in Leningrad and the Leningrad region, a spokesman for Leningrad's mayor, Mr Dmitry Mezentsev said to an IF [INTERFAX] correspondent. He added that more than 5,000 people turned up to defend the Mariinski Palace in response to an appeal by Leningrad's defense staff. According to Mr Mezentsev, the Leningrad authorities were busy last night working out a joint program of action to resist the SCSE [State Committee for State of Emergency] in Leningrad and in the surrounding region. The mayor of Leningrad, Mr. Anatoliy Sobchak, has given explanations as to why Russian president Boris Yeltsin, by his decree No 68, appointed Vyacheslav Shcherbakov, the chief military commander of Leningrad and the Leningrad region. It has been said that "the vice mayor of Leningrad, rear-admiral Vyacheslav Shcherbakov, is a plenipotentiary representative of the Russian president in charge of the cooperation with the Leningrad military district, the KGB and the interior ministry troops. Colonel-general Victor Samsonov remains the commander of the Leningrad military district. Anatoliy Sobchak urged the people to return to their workplaces on Wednesday and stay there during working hours "until necessary instructions are given by the Russian and Leningrad authorities". He told journalists that all consuls general who remain in the city were advised that "power in the country was usurped by a group of conspirators". According to Mr Sobchak, many of the consuls general took that statement "accordingly". The labor staff of the Lenizdat printing house said it would defy the SCSE's instructions. The Leningrad city council's newspapers have been printed and distributed without obstructions in Leningrad through Soyuzpechat (Union-Press) since Wednesday.

Resistance Discussed

OW2108095391 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0922 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From "Express News No. 3"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] IF [INTERFAX] has received report No.2 of the Leningrad staff for the struggle against the consequences of the coup. At 8 a.m. [0500 GMT] on Wednesday the situation in the city was fully controlled by the Leningrad city council and mayorate. The staff, the report says, coordinates the actions of Interior Ministry troops and black berets with local law-enforcement bodies. On Tuesday the leadership of the city council and mayorate requested citizens to assemble in front of the city hall. The working hours of the metro was prolonged and the time of lifting bridges was shifted to permit the arrival of people. As during the previous night barriers were put up and pickets sent to the possible directions of troop movements. The report says that after the change in the

situation in Moscow at around 4 a.m. [0100 GMT] tension in Leningrad also declined.

Tatarstan To Comply With Committee Resolutions

OW2008202891 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1924 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The president of Tatarstan Mintimer Shaymiyev has said that his republic will comply with Emergency Committee resolutions. Upon his return to Kazan from Moscow on Tuesday he told the Presidential Council that in Moscow he had had a meeting with Gennadiy Yanayev.

Shaymiyev said that the state of emergency would not be imposed on Tatarstan.

President Urges Restraint, Calm

LD2008172691 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak
Network in Russian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Shaymiyev, President of Tatarstan, has addressed an appeal to the people. He called on the working class, the collective farm peasantry, labor intelligentsia, and all patriotic forces to display restraint and calm in this critical situation. We must all be aware, the appeal says, that the future of each and every one of us, the well-being of every Soviet family, and peace and tranquillity in our multi-ethnic homeland depends on discipline, organization and conscientious labor in all areas of the national economy. A meeting of the Presidential Council, attended by leaders of town and district Soviets and industrial enterprises, examined pressing tasks stemming from the statements by the Soviet leadership and the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR.

Buryat Statement Notes No Need for Emergency

LD2008151791 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1224 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By correspondent Sergey Trofimov]

[Text] Ulan-Ude, 20 Aug (TASS)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Buryat Soviet Socialist Republic (a republic within Russia in eastern Siberia) has adopted an address to citizens of the republic at an extraordinary session. The document notes that "the situation remains normal and calm in Buryatia and there are no prerequisites for introducing a state of emergency." The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Buryatia has stated its support for the decision to convene extraordinary sessions of the Supreme Soviets of Russia and the USSR. "The search for a single way out of the crisis reflects an aspiration to assist the vital activity of the state along its constitutional course," says the address.

The address contains an appeal to the population of Buryatia "to remain restrained and calm, maintain order, strengthen labor and public discipline, and ensure the normal work of all enterprises and organizations." The attention of public and political organizations and of the mass media was drawn to the need to "avoid hasty conclusions and ill-considered actions."

Commander Denies Paratroopers Supporting Russia

LD2108103591 Moscow Central Television First
Program Network in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The Ryazan garrison command has put out a statement saying in part that, notwithstanding the demands of Resolution No. 1 of the State Committee for the State of Emergency forbidding the holding of rallies and the dissemination of inciting rumors, Chairman (Ryumin) of the Ryazan City Soviet of People's Deputies is carrying out propaganda work among the population to destabilize the situation and undermine calm and law and order.

He has alleged that units of the Paratroop Regiment's Taman Division based in Ryazan have gone over to the side of the Russian Government. This is an invention and has no foundation.

The actions of the USSR Armed Forces in the state of emergency that has occurred are aimed at preserving legality, calm, and law and order, the statement stresses.

The garrison command condemned (Ryumin's) actions, which are aimed at sabotaging fulfillment of the Committee on the State of Emergency's resolutions and demanded that his illegal actions end immediately.

If the demands of the resolution are not fulfilled, the command of the garrison will be obliged to appeal to the State Committee for the State of Emergency to take measures to end the dissemination of inflammatory rumors.

Paratroopers Seize Moscow Radio Station

OW2108094691 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0922 GMT 21 Aug 91

[From "Express News No. 3"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A member of the presidium of the Moscow City Council Gaik Zulunyan has told IF [INTERFAX] that at 10:00 a.m. [0700 GMT] on Wednesday paratroopers seized the independent radio station Ekho Moskvy (Moscow Echo). Earlier the cables of the station was cut off several times. A resolution of the state emergency committee suspends the operation of the radio station as well as Russian television and radio as "not promoting stabilization in the country". Russian Radio has announced that it continues broadcasts on 1500 kHz.

Kamchatka Radio, TV Support Yeltsin*OW2108083291 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0805 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[From "Express News No. 1"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Despite orders to stop all TV and radio broadcasts, except those of the national network, the TV and radio committee of Kamchatka has organized special programs to relate the decrees and orders of the Russian President Boris Yeltsin, documents of the Russian cabinet, addresses of the Vice-President of the republic Aleksandr Rutskoy to the Soviet Army as well as IF [INTERFAX] and RIA [RUSSIA INFORMATION AGENCY] reports from different parts of the country. The chairman of the regional council Pyotr Permyak regularly reports the state of affairs in the area on local TV and radio. He said Kamchatka follows the orders of legally-elected Soviet government bodies and observes the Russian constitution and the USSR Constitution. This stand of the regional council is supported by the Kamchatka trade union federation, the regional council of the Russian Communist party as well as democratic parties and movements.

Moscow Curfew Declared Invalid*LD2008212491 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network
in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] Zoltan Tamasi is again on the phone from Moscow:

[Tamasi] The head of the Defense Committee of the Russian Federation has issued a countermeasure—the war of orders between the Russian and the Soviet leadership goes on—in which he declares invalid the curfew ordered from 2300, and the 100,000 people defending the parliament and the cars moving past are obeying Russian laws, that is, Soviet leaders and Soviet units have not yet been able to make the curfew prevail. [passage omitted]

Moscow City Soviet To View Supply Problems*PM2008194991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
21 Aug 91 Union Edition p 2*

["Direct Line" report by Viktor Belikov: "Capital's Government in Session"]

[Text] Moscow—A regular session of the Moscow government was held on the morning of 20 August, as scheduled last week.

Yu. Luzhkov, head of the government, opened it with a report on the situation in the capital in the previous 24 hours. He told the assembled leaders of the city services about the measures taken to ensure the normal activity of the Moscow authorities, given the state of emergency. In particular, on Monday, after a resolute protest by the Moscow leadership, military vehicles and assault troops sealing off the approaches to the Moscow City Soviet

building were removed. Access to Block 13 along Tverskaya Street is unrestricted, but the procedures and regulations governing actual entry to the building, which are carried out by ordinary militia posts, have been tightened up.

Yu. Luzhkov said the intention to guard the Moscow City Soviet from persons unknown by military units was absurd, although on the whole the situation in the city is described as tense. Because of the checkpoints which have appeared on the most important thoroughfares and squares of the capital the normal vital activity of the whole economy and the supply system were being carried out "at some cost." In a number of places trucks delivering bread and other food to stores and public catering establishments were unable to get through on time. A special accord with the command of the military subunits to allow them to pass was required.

The work of the capital's construction complex, whose paramount task is to commission new schools and other children's establishments by the start of the school year, has also been complicated. Despite the delays which are occurring in the delivery of construction materials and structures to their destination, there is still confidence that the work will be completed on schedule. Some disruptions in the power supply to the northern part of the city were noted, but these had been cleared up.

City government number one and Moscow Mayor G. Popov, who spoke subsequently, stressed that, despite certain differences which have occurred, the Moscow City Soviet and the capital's mayor's office maintain the same views on the fundamental questions concerning the administrative and economic leadership of the capital's life. The second part of the session was devoted to discussion of specific measures designed to implement Moscow's socioeconomic development program and prepare the city for the coming winter.

The purchase of food and industrial goods in various regions of the country to meet Muscovites' requirements will be carried out more energetically through direct economic ties and with the use of so-called internal bartering—the exchange of output produced by the capital for essential foodstuffs and consumer goods. The extra resources required to augment the social protection fund for Moscow's population are to be determined by mid-September.

Gdlyan, Kamchatov Released From Custody*OW2108084991 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0829 GMT 21 Aug 91*

[From "Express News No. 2"; item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Peoples Deputy of the USSR Telman Gdlyan was released from custody in the morning of August 21 along with People's Deputy of the RSFSR Mikhail Kamchatov and a retired colonel Proselkov who had been held by a military unit for 24 hours. Mr. Gdlyan said in an IF

[INTERFAX] interview, speaking from the White House that he had been arrested by four KGB officers and a local militiaman in his own apartment at about 9 a.m. [0600 GMT] on August 20. No charges were brought against him. According to Mr. Gdlyan, the KGB officers showed him neither a warrant for his arrest as People's Deputy, nor their IDs. Then he was taken to a military unit stationed outside Moscow where he was held in barracks alongside Kamchatov and Proselkov in what he described as decent conditions. When asked why he thought they were released, Mr. Gdlyan said "those who had organized all that felt their game was lost". People's Deputy of the RSFSR Nikolay Ivanov said in an IF interview he anticipated an attempt to arrest him and left his apartment in advance.

Kryuchkov Claims KGB Not Involved

OW2108002091 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2350 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A group of USSR Supreme Soviet parliamentarians formed an organizing committee Tuesday to convene an emergency congress of USSR people's deputies. The group sent a delegation to Anatoliy Lukyanov to find out what has become of a number of arrested deputies, including Telman Gdlyan.

USSR people's deputy Sergei Belozerchev said over parliament in-house radio that earlier on Tuesday he had already had telephone conversations with Kryuchkov and Yazov about what had become of the arrested and of the list of the parliamentarians to be arrested, including, to believe the available reports, Oleg Kalugin, Gleb Yakunin, Nikolai Ivanov and Belozerchev himself.

According to Belozerchev, the KGB chairman Kryuchkov said that the KGB had nothing to do with the arrests. But when asked for help in finding Gdlyan, Kryuchkov said that the KGB did not provide this kind of help.

According to Belozerchev, Gdlyan has been arrested and his whereabouts are kept secret. Some reports say that the military is detaining him. However, the Moscow commandant Kalinin has repeatedly denied that he had ordered Gdlyan arrested.

Independent Coal Miners Union Issues Appeal

OW2108103791 Vladivostok Domestic Service
in Russian 0215 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Appeal of the Independent Union of Miners of Russia, read by Nikolay Maksimovich Denisenko, Chairman of the Territorial Committee of the Maritime Kray Coal Mining Industry Workers Union; from the "Lunch Hour Break" program]

[Text] Miners of Russia, at this difficult time for the country and the republic, the Presidium of the Independent Union of Coal Mining Industry Workers considers it necessary to state the following:

Half a million miners and other workers of the coal mining industry have already felt positive changes when they came under the jurisdiction of Russia. Their labor came to be assessed on its merits. If the signing of a new Union treaty was begun on 20 August, as was intended, then favorable changes in the destiny of miners would have followed immediately. Presently these processes have been violently stopped and this has elicited profound indignation among the majority of labor collectives in our industry.

More than anybody else, the miners are interested in the stabilization of national economic ties and maintenance of interbranch and interregional deliveries. However, the steps needed to achieve this must be taken only with the strictest observance of the constitution and the laws of the RSFSR, without attempts to infringe on the rights and powers of the President and Supreme Soviet of Russia.

Endorsing the convening of an extraordinary session of the Russian parliament we appeal to labor collectives of the coal industry to maintain calm, restraint, and vigilance, and be ready for collective actions in the name of restoring the constitutional order in Russia.

Belorussia**Reaction to State of Emergency Reported****Situation 'Calm' in Towns**

*LD2008130791 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0926 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[By Vladimir Glod]

[Text] Minsk, 20 Aug (TASS)—Everything looks calm in the towns of Belorussia. All enterprises are working, as is transport. There are no groups of militia or servicemen to be seen on the streets of the capital of the republic. The most important installations are being guarded in the normal way.

An emergency session of the Minsk city strike committee late yesterday evening decided to refrain from issuing any appeals until the situation becomes clear. Since this morning activists from the strike committee have been heading for factories and plants to talk to people.

Today's NARODNAYA GAZETA, the organ of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, published an appeal from a group of people's deputies headed by Stanislav Shushkevich, first deputy chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet, proposing that an extraordinary session of the republic's Supreme Soviet be convened.

Trade Unions Demand Supreme Soviet Session

*LD2008170791 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1508 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[By Valentina Menshikova]

[Text] Minsk, 20 Aug (TASS)—"The development of events in the USSR is more and more coming into contradiction with the vital interests of the working people," says a statement issued by the presidium of the council of the Federation of Belorussian Trade Unions, in a session in Minsk today.

There was only one issue on the agenda: the reaction of the federation to the setting up of the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR. Opinions of the speakers were very polarized: They ranged from unequivocal approval to total rejection. Yet in the end the trade union activists come to a consensus and worked out a general position of the presidium of the federation council which was reflected in its statement.

The presidium of the council of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Belorussia considers that in the country "an offensive has been unleashed on the constitutional rights of the working people: namely the right to work, leisure, housing, free education and medical care. The rise in prices, crime, black marketeering and corruption has dealt a severe blow to the working class. Moreover, the Belorussian people have actually been left to face the Chernobyl disaster on their own."

It is, however, impermissible to seek a way out of the situation which has arisen through means that are at variance with the law, without the deputies, the authorized representatives of the people taking part, the statement says. It is stressed that as a fundamental opponent of forcible actions in policy, the federation will support only practical measures in accordance with the USSR Constitution which are aimed at stabilizing the situation in the country, strengthening legality and law and order, and averting civil confrontation.

The Federation of Trade Unions of Belorussia considers it necessary for these questions to be examined without delay at an extraordinary sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Congress of USSR People's Deputies, with Mikhail Gorbachev taking part. The federation advocates "continuation of the reforms, development of democracy, guarantees of social justice, preservation and renewal of of the USSR, and revival and strengthening of the unified economic area, and of fraternal friendship between peoples".

The presidium of the federation council called on members of trade unions and all the working people of the republic to display restraint and prudence, and to maintain good organization at work. The federation, the statement says, intends to demand of the appropriate bodies the necessary completeness of information about what is happening in the country.

Minsk Demonstrations Begin

*OW2008214991 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1924 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[From "Express Edition 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] INTERFAX's correspondent reports that at 1800 [1500 GMT] hours at the central square in Minsk a demonstration began. Many thousands were taking part.

The Minsk strike committee said it was ready for action.

Similar demonstrations were held on Tuesday in Soligorsk and Orshl.

Those speaking at the meeting called on the citizens of Russia and Belorussia to defy the Emergency Council.

All signatures have been collected of the people's deputies for calling an extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia.

Supreme Soviet on State of Emergency**Issues Appeal to Citizens**

*LD2108013691 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[By Larisa Lazar]

[Text] Minsk, 20 Aug (TASS)—The main thing for us now is to preserve the integrity of the state, stabilize and

strengthen the economy, raise the international prestige of the country, and not allow the weakening of its defense capability—this was said in the appeal by the Presidium of Belorussian Supreme Soviet to the people of the republic. "It is necessary to consider the opinion of the people who have expressed at the referendum their support for the Union treaty."

"The treaties concluded by the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] with other Union republics remain the basis for relations between the nations within the USSR," it is noted in the appeal. "The Belorussian SSR will make every effort for strict fulfilment of its interrepublican and international obligations. The legislative acts of the Belorussian SSR continue to be in force throughout the republic, the structures of state power and administration formed in accordance with the Belorussian SSR constitution continue to be in effect."

"The complexity of the present stage should not undermine our convictions in the necessity of carrying the democratic transformations still further," the appeal stresses. "Only our goodwill, stability, and efficient work will lead us to the desired goals, peace, and accord."

Official Discusses Emergency

LD2008210991 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Excerpts] A state of emergency has not been imposed in Belorussia. The situation in the Republic is stable. We have received a report from Minsk by our correspondent Petr Makritskiy.

[Begin recording] [Makritskiy] [passage omitted] A session of the presidium of the republican Supreme Soviet has just taken place. An appeal to the Belorussian people has been adopted.

I am inviting to speak at the microphone Basiliy Ivanovich Shalodonov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the republic. Of course, one question interests me and many of our listeners: What is the situation on the whole throughout the republic?

[Shalodonov] According to the information that I have the situation in our republic is normal. We think there is no need to impose a state of emergency in the republic, [passage omitted] We had a discussion today in the presidium on this matter and adopted the following decision: when a specific decision violates the sovereignty of our republic then we will really give an assessment of the situation. But under no circumstances are we aiming for any confrontation. [passage omitted]

If we want to pursue all legal guidelines today then we have to follow the USSR Constitution. We have not left the Union and no new Union has been set up. That is why the 1922 treaty and the USSR Constitution must be observed. We think that the actions of the State Committee for the State of Emergency should certainly be assessed. We also think that acting in accordance with the USSR Constitution we must assess the next actions

of the supreme body of the USSR: those which will follow the ones that have already been adopted, that is, calling the presidium and calling the Supreme Soviet session. All this is the constitutional way of doing things.

Ukraine

Developments in Republic, Reaction Reported

Troops Close to Kiev

LD2008124891 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Units of the Soviet Army are approaching Kiev. A deputy of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet said they have detected the movement of a military unit of considerable numbers 30 kilometers from the republic's capital. Simultaneously, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet is holding an extraordinary session to discuss the situation that has developed as a result of Gorbachev's removal.

Troops Advancing on Kiev

OW2008212391 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1924 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "News Express 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At a press conference in Kiev, an Ukrainian people's deputy, Mr. Levko Lukyanenko, has just reported that troops numbering more than 30,000 soldiers and officers are moving towards the city. These include the Chernigov tank division, the storm troop division from Kremenchug, and also divisions located at Belaya Tserkov.

According to information available, a state of emergency will soon be declared in Kiev. This information was received by officers of the Ukrainian Officers' Union.

According to the most recent information, the movement of troops towards Kiev has been halted.

Communist Chief Says Party Aims Unchanged

LD2008153291 Kiev Radio Kiev Network in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Answering the question of the UKRINFORM correspondent as to the position of the Ukraine Communist Party in connection with the introduction of the state of emergency in certain areas of the USSR, Stanislav Hurenko, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, stated that the strategic aims and tasks of the Ukraine Communist Party, defined in the decisions of its 28th Congress and subsequent plenums, remain unchanged. Concerning the present extraordinary situation, the call for maintaining calm, reason, and balance and strictly observing laws and order and warding off confrontation and juxtaposition that emanated from yesterday's television address by the chairman of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet is the basis of our position. Communists

of the Soviet Ukraine deem it a patriotic duty of every citizen of the republic that high organization and clear-cut work pace should be ensured in all spheres and any actions destabilizing the situation or leading to bloodshed should be prevented.

Communist Leader Stresses Discipline

LD2008180491 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Kiev Aug 20 TASS—"The strategic aims and tasks of the Ukrainian Communist Party, outlined in decisions of its 28th Congress and plenary meetings of the central committee, remain unchanged," Stanislav Gurenko, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, told UKRINFORM-TASS in connection with the introduction of the state of emergency in some Soviet areas.

"As for the current state of emergency, the call for calm, well-considered position, prudence, the strict observance of law and legal order and the prevention of confrontation and opposition, made by the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in his speech over the Ukrainian TV on August 19, 1991, is the basis of our stand.

"Communists of the Soviet Ukraine consider it the patriotic duty of each citizen of the republic to provide everywhere a high discipline and labor rhythm and avoid any actions that could de-stabilize the situation and lead to bloodshed," Gurenko said.

Party Supports Emergency Council

OW2008204491 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1924 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] "Our goals remain the same," said the first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Stanislav Gurenko, in an interview with Interfax's correspondent. According to him the Ukrainian communists support the action of the Emergency Council in calling for calm and a strict observance of the law.

Black Sea Commander Supports Committee

LD2008155191 Kiev Radio Kiev Network in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Admiral Khronopulo, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Navy, has addressed its personnel. He supports the statement of the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR and its appeal to the Soviet people. We must closely study the documents of the Soviet leadership, to absorb and be aware of their contents as well as to understand them in entirety and

realize the necessity of implementing the extraordinary measures for saving the socialist motherland, the admiral stressed.

The commander warned the sailors that provocations on the part of anti-Soviet forces are possible, and called on them to strengthen unity, cohesion, and organizational sense. He also addressed those who, under the excuse of difficult times and unlawfully adopted decisions, vacated their places of service without permission and became deserters. He called on them to return immediately to their units.

Admiral Khronopulo expressed firm conviction that the crews of naval vessels and the personnel of naval units will do everything possible for preserving and strengthening this great power, the Soviet Union.

Situation: 'Quite Complex'

OW2008195491 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1656 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition 12"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk and his deputy, Mr. Vladimir Grinev, met on Monday with the leaders of all political parties of the republic. According to the Kiev newspaper, "KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA", the only people absent were representatives of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

The paper also reports that Mr. Grinev described the situation in the republic as "quite complex", resulting from a "complete lack of clarity".

Mr. Grinev said that all the official television and radio channels of the Ukraine were being blocked, as well as the VHF line in the Supreme Soviet of the republic. According to Mr. Grinev, the official organs of power in the Ukraine are keeping in touch with city and rural authorities by telephone.

"At the moment the basic task of the Ukrainian parliament", said Mr. Grinev, "is to prevent loss of blood and to discredit the actions of the so-called committee". He also said that an emergency session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine would soon take place.

Mr. Grinev characterized the events in Moscow as being "anti-constitutional" and a "military coup". He went on, "such a turn of events was to be expected, however it and its organisers have no future".

Uzhgorod Town Rejects Emergency Committee

LD2008212891 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Soviet internal security troops occupied the more important press buildings in Sub-Carpathia and they practically paralyzed the news. Editor-in-chief of KARPATLAI UJSAG [SUB-CARPATHIAN NEWS],

(Tamas Mankovics), told our correspondent, Peter Juhasz the stance of the Uzhgorod town council.

[Mankovics] In connection with the change of the political situation in the Soviet Union, the setting up of the state committee of extraordinary status and its activity, the town council of Uzhgorod states that the formation of the state committee and its first measures are contrary to the Constitution of the Soviet Union and the Ukraine. They are in opposition with the sovereignty of the Ukraine and with the declaration made on the economic autonomy of the republic and also with other state decrees of the Soviet Union and the Ukraine.

The Uzhgorod town council will act in the future according to the declaration made about the sovereignty of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and it will not support the activity of the state committee and its extraordinary status in the Ukraine, for that contradicts the laws of the republic and other state documents of the Soviet Union and the Ukraine.

Workers Stand By for Strike Action

OW2108102291 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0945 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The All-Ukrainian Association of Workers' Solidarity has decided to refrain from calling for a general strike for the time being, an IF [INTERFAX] correspondent reports from Kiev. Meanwhile, pre-strike readiness was announced in a number of regions, in particular in the western Ukraine and in the major coalfield of Donbass. Reports received by IF indicate that a rally has been scheduled to take place at the October Revolution Square in Kiev at 13:00 [1000 GMT] on Wednesday to protest against the actions of the SCSE [State Committee for State of Emergency]. A service for those who died in clashes with troops in Moscow last night would be held during the rally.

Moldova

Reaction to State Emergency Committee Acts

Snegur Voices Support for RSFSR

OW2108080191 Moscow INTERFAX in English
0614 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] President Mircha Snegur of Moldova urged the citizens of the republic in his televised address on the night of August 20 to block the streets of Kishinev and strategically important facilities in order to resist a possible attack on Kishinev by the Soviet Army troops.

Mr. Snegur also supported the stand taken by the Russian Government which considered the formation of the SCSE as an "unconstitutional act".

Kishinev Rallies for Democratic Forces

LD2008222191 Moscow Central Television
First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT
20 Aug 91

[By M. Sokirke from Kishinev—from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Many thousands of people gathered today on the square in front of the Grand National Assembly in Kishinev in response to appeals from the republic's leadership, government, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and a number of socio-political formations, in order to express solidarity with all democratic forces in the country. The participants in the meeting expressed support for the course being steered by the leadership toward the sovereignty and independence of Moldova.

Last night was an anxious one. In Kishinev and district centers, units of police and volunteers mounted guard over the buildings housing the parliament, television and radio stations, and communications centers. Access routes into the capital were blocked by reinforced concrete slabs and vehicles. Bells sounded the alarm all night in many villages. Today it has been announced that a national security council has been set up. An emergency session of parliament has been convened for tomorrow. Although, superficially, the atmosphere in the city is calm, and enterprises, organizations, transport and shops are operating, people are apprehensive.

Anti-Coup Rally Held in Kishinev

AU2008200691 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1836 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 20 Aug—ROMPRES special correspondents to Chisinau [Kishinev] relay that Tuesday [20 August] morning, a civic rally was held in the National Assembly Square of Chisinau in protest against the coup in Moscow. About 60,000 people attended: residents of Chisinau and other places in Moldova, Romanians from the right bank of the Prut and from the Ukraine.

Before the meeting started, patriotic songs could be heard in the large square: "Stefan Voda, Greatest Prince", "Desteapta-te Romane" (Rise, Romanians?—chosen as the national anthem of Romania after the 1989 revolution), "Trei Culoni".

Moldova President Mircha Snegur, whose address opened the meeting, condemned again the coup d'etat in Moscow which removed Mikhail Gorbachev, the legally elected president of the Soviet Union. President Snegur termed the situation in the republic as "quiet". Thanks to the actions taken last night by people of good faith, the penetration in Chisinau of the armed forces was stopped, although they were deployed at every access way into the capital. President Snegur informed that Moldova's government issued a decree invalidating the state of emergency declared in Moscow, for the territory of Moldova,

where only its constitution and laws have juridical authority. Similarly, the Superior Council for the Republic's Security was set up.

President Snegur underlined that Moldova backed the measures taken by Russia's parliament and supported Boris Yeltsin in his actions. President Snegur expressed his doubts that dictatorship stood any chances of success at the present stage of historical development.

He called on the inhabitants of Moldova to stay united, act with calm and poise and render inoperational any provocative act. "Only in unity and fraternity shall we be able to defend Moldova's freedom, independence and sovereignty", concluded the president.

In his turn, parliament president Alexandru Mosanu showed that "the republic's liberty and independence are dearer than life itself". He called on all Moldovans, irrespective of their mother tongue, to join in the fight against the attempt of restoring dictatorship, a danger which is still close.

The rally ended with a resolution condemning the act perpetrated in Moscow on the morning of 19 August, and calling on the Soviet rank and file serving in the territory of Moldova to act in the service of the people, not for the benefit of the putschists, and at the same time asking their brothers in Romania to stand against those trying to violate the sovereignty of Moldova.

The resolution is to be conveyed to all parliaments and states of the world.

Communist Party Favors Democratic Reforms

LD21086-2591 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT
21 Aug 91

[By Fedor Angeli]

[Text] Kishinev 21 Aug TASS—The situation now emerging in the Soviet Union is a result of the deepening crisis in society, the economic disintegration, chaos, inter-ethnic conflicts and outrages of political extremists, the secretariat of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee said in a statement.

The Moldavian Communist Party, the statement says, has constantly favoured non-violent methods of solving problems in society and reaching national accord.

The statement says that communists of Moldavia favour the consistent continuation of democratic reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev, as well as the actual sovereignty and territorial integrity of their republic. They are against anti-communist hysteria and any form of dictatorship.

Premier Reaffirms Opposition to Coup

AU2108094991 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT
21 Aug 91

[Text] Paris, Aug 21 (AFP) - Soviet Moldavia's Prime Minister Valeriy Muraskiy, in an interview published here Wednesday, said he would order civil disobedience in the face of any attempt to challenge his elected government.

He told the French daily LE FIGARO that he would "proclaim general civil disobedience if anyone ever attempts to question the legality of the Moldavian leadership".

Soviet armoured vehicles had encircled the Moldavian capital, Kishinev, but as yet had not entered it, Muraskiy said.

People had begun building barricades, he said, speaking by telephone from Moldavia. He had also learned, he said, that Soviet forces along the Moldavian frontier with Romania had been strengthened.

Trucks, cranes and tanker trucks started blocking roads into the capital on Monday, it was reported earlier from Kishinev.

Muraskiy said the state-of-emergency committee which seized power Monday in Moscow was "unconstitutional" and its communist members "have committed a great crime against the Soviet people."

Muraskiy warned that the Moldavian Communist Party "was far from dead." "It is a still very powerful reactionary force and the only political party that still has not taken a position" on the Soviet coup d'etat, he said.

"We have a saying here," Muraskiy said, "that silence equals assent."

Muraskiy said ousted Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev "should at least be able to speak on television."

Moldavia, along with the three Baltic states, and southern Armenia and Georgia, declared its independence last spring.

He told LE FIGARO that if Moldavia separated from the Soviet Union, it would respect the economic agreements it had reached with other Soviet republics. "Our existence is unimaginable without that immense market stretching to the Pacific," he said.

Policy concerning Romania, of which Soviet Moldavia, formerly known as Bessarabia was once a part, was a matter of taking small steps, Muraskiy said. "But we consider ourselves as two Romanian, I repeat Romanian, states with the same history, same traditions and same language."

Moldavia has banned publication of official newspapers approved by the state-of-emergency committee. Those banned include the Communist Party daily PRAVDA, the government daily IZVESTIA and the daily of the armed forces, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

Social Democrats Protest Coup

AU2008100991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
0920 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Chisinau [Kishinev] (ROMPRES) 20 Aug—The Social Democratic Party of Moldova condemns and categorically protests against the pro-totalitarian coup.

In this critical situation for the very existence of democracy, of the republic, of our people, the Social Democratic Party calls on political formations whose stands are consistently democratic to rally round the lawful state structures of the republic, obey the laws of the Republic of Moldova exclusively, urgently nominate their representatives to an extraordinary committee of cooperation of the resistance, the appeal reads inter alia.

SCSE Decisions 'Unlawful'

PM2008140791 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Aug 91
p 2

[By P. Rashkov under the general heading "In the Country 19 August": "Kishinev"]

[Text] The text of a joint statement was discussed and adopted at an emergency sitting of the Republic of Moldova Parliament Presidium and Government. In this document the parliament presidium and the republic government express the opinion that all decisions by the so-called State Committee for the State of Emergency are unlawful and do not have legal force on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. On the evening of the same day Mircea Snegur, president of the republic, addressed the people of Moldova on television and radio. He stated in particular that the State Committee for the State of Emergency is an anticonstitutional formation and all its statements and decisions are nothing but violations of the rights of peoples to self-determination and a way of blocking their striving for independence and state sovereignty. The president declared on behalf of the republic leadership that its position and policy of independence remain unchanged.

Emergency Committee Rules Declared Not Binding

LD2008121591 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1105 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By Fedor Angeli]

[Text] Kishinev, 20 Aug (TASS)—In a special decree, President Mircha Snegur of Moldova has declared the resolution and instructions of the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR to have no legal force throughout the territory of the republic.

To another decree, a Security Council of Moldova has been created in the republic and operates from today.

Speaking at a meeting of thousands of people in the republican capital today, Mircha Snegur condemned the

events that have taken place in Moscow and called for all Moldovans to unite in these anxious days.

It has also become known that an emergency session of the Moldovan parliament has been convened for tomorrow, 21 August.

Resolution Calls for Gorbachev's Release

AU2008143391 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio
Network in Romanian 1155 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] The resolution adopted at the end of the 20 August meeting in Chisinau [Kishinev] emphasizes that what happened in the Soviet Union during the night of 18-19 August is a putsch by reactionary forces of communist origin that want to preserve, at all costs, a social and political regime that has gone bankrupt before history.

Expressing adherence to the ideals of democracy, freedom, independence, and national unity, as well as full support for the legitimate state power bodies in the Republic of Moldova, the resolution demands:

- The abolition of the communist, reactionary junta, and the condemnation of those involved in the putsch for committing a serious state crime and for their complicity in organizing acts of genocide in the past years;
- The release of Mikhail Gorbachev, the president of the Soviet Union, who has been legitimately elected by the Congress of People's Deputies, and his reinstatement to his position;
- The urgent adoption by parliament of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova;
- Prohibition by law of the activity of the CPSU on the territory of the Republic of Moldova; the nationalization of its wealth, and the suspension of its periodical publications.

The document also demands that the leaderships of Moldovan trade unions—organizations that are designed to defend the interests of the working people—firmly express their position on the state coup of 18-19 August. An appeal is addressed to the soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army, who are doing their military service in the territory of the Republic of Moldova, to prove vigilant awareness and to serve the people and not those involved in the putsch.

In conclusion, the resolution adopted at today's meeting in Chisinau appeals to the brethren in Romania to take position on the attempt of the communist putschists to violate the sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova by force, and to the people of good faith throughout the world to take a stand on the putsch of the reactionary forces, in order to contribute to their complete international isolation.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the participants in the meeting.

Snegur Sets Up Supreme Council for Security

*AU2008193191 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1756 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 20 Aug—To the end of coordinating the actions of ensuring the security, independence and territorial integrity of the republic and based on constitutional provisions, Mircha Snegur, president of the Republic of Moldova, issued a decree on the

setting up of the Supreme Council for the republic's security, reports MOLDOVA PRES.

The council, presided over by Mircea Snegur, includes the president of the parliament and the prime minister of the Republic of Moldova, the chairman of the State Security Committee, the minister of the interior, the director of the state department for military affairs and the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Moldova, the MOLDOVA PRES announces.

Georgia

Decree on Illegal Armed Formations

OW 2008162791 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1537 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition No. 10"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] According to IF [INTERFAX] sources, as a result of the talks between commander of the Trans-Caucasian Military District, Patrikeyev, and Georgia's president, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Georgia will implement the State of Emergency Committee's decree of August 19 on illegal armed formations. Arms will be laid down not only by the units of the Mkhedrioni grouping, but also by the National Guard.

The Communist Party of Georgia is reported to have approved the State of Emergency Committee's decisions.

Armenia

Reportage on Armenian Response to Emergency

Manukyan Holds News Conference 20 Aug

LD2008173791 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak
Network in Russian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Manukyan, the chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers, gave a news conference in Yerevan today for journalists representing some sections of the central mass media. Analyzing the events of recent days in Moscow, Vazgen Manukyan stressed their complicated and equivocal nature.

Meanwhile, the situation in Armenia remains calm. Enterprises and institutions are working normally. No meetings or demonstrations are taking place. As you know, a few days ago the Presidium of the Armenian Supreme Soviet revoked the state of emergency and lifted the curfew in Yerevan.

Manukyan on Nagorno-Karabakh

OW 2008225791 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1924 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Prime Minister of Armenia Vazgen Manukyan met with journalists in Yerevan on Tuesday.

The Armenian Prime Minister told the news conference that information about developments in Moscow and Leningrad was very important, because in his view the future of the whole country was being decided there. He said information was essential to formulating one's attitude because it is still unclear who will gain the upper hand—right-wingers (Emergency Committee), or the left

wing under Boris Yeltsin. Manukyan said that the government services of all levels must act with utmost caution and for the time being to refrain from any definite comments.

The Armenian Prime Minister said that according to the government's sources, Armenia was not on the list of regions where a state of emergency is to be imposed. He said that setting the clock back or forward would have no serious effect on the situation in Armenia. "What is most important to us is what attitude the winner will take to the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh", Manukyan said.

To his knowledge Gennady Yanayev's plan for the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan consisted of one basic point—the restoration of the Soviet government locally. Armenia's previous leadership suggested precisely the same.

Situation Reported Stable in Armenia

LD2008132791 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1008 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By Tigran Liloyan]

[Text] Yerevan, 20 Aug (TASS)—There is an everyday rhythm of life in the capital of Armenia. There are many visitors and tourists on the streets of Yerevan. The publication of the newspapers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA was resumed today after a 20-day break brought about by a shortage of paper.

An appeal by Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, to the mass media to refrain from value judgments and comments on the situation in the country has been heeded. The evening bulletin of the television news program "Lraher" [Herald], which usually abounds in polemical items against the center, went on the air yesterday in a surprisingly calm and official manner.

This TASS correspondent was told at the Armenian Ministry of Internal Affairs that yesterday and last night no serious incidents had been registered in the republic.

Ter-Petrosyan Warns Against 'Rash Actions'

LD2008164591 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak
Network in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From 'IZVESTIYA' review]

[Text] Our correspondent (Sergey Boblunyan) reports from Yerevan: All republican papers have published the State Committee for State of Emergency appeal to the Soviet people and also the corresponding statements, decrees, and resolutions adopted by the Soviet leadership in connection with the change in the political situation in the country. Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Armenia, appeared on republican TV. He particularly warned the population against rash actions. The only condition for avoiding losses and painful upheavals is stability of the general situation.

Need for Stability Stressed

*NC2008185491 Yerevan Radio Yerevan Network
in Armenian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Text] The Armenian Republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium met today under Chairman Levon Ter-Petrosyan.

He briefed the deputies about the developments unfolding in the new Soviet situation and the stance of the various republics, public groups and the international community.

In examining issues pertaining to the actions to be taken by the republic's leadership concerning the new situation, the Supreme Soviet Presidium once again stressed the necessity of ensuring domestic political stability under all conditions.

Next, Vazgen Sargisyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Commission on Defense and Internal Affairs, who had just returned from Nagorno-Karabakh, briefed the deputies about the recent events in Aterk village in Mar-dakertskiy Rayon and about the results of the negotiations he and Babken Ararktsyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, held concerning the fate of the servicemen held prisoner there.

Pan-National Movement Issues Declaration

*NC2008192691 Yerevan Radio Yerevan Network
in Armenian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 91*

["Declaration Issued by the Armenian Pan-National Movement"]

[Text] Compatriots, the present antagonistic political fluctuations in the Soviet Union could artificially accelerate the natural course of collapse of the empire and lead to its demise through a tragic, even bloody path. In the event the situation in the republic worsens, we must be able to avoid losses, uphold our national dignity and not betray our basic objectives. This is possible only through organized and coordinated actions and with mutual trust.

We call on the Armenian authorities and political organizations to be aware of the historical value of the people's will for independence and to remain true to our principles to shape democracy and a national statehood.

We call on our people to stand by the Armenian authorities and once more to display self-restraint, calmness, orderliness, harmony and determination.

The Armenian Pan-National Movement will resort to all legal means to defend the political gains of the Armenian

people accrued over the last few years and will consistently work towards an independent democratic Armenian state and for the defense of the free self-determination right of the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Army: No Need for Emergency in Armenia

*OW2008215591 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1924 GMT 20 Jul 91*

[From the "Express Edition 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The chief of the political department of the 7th Army deployed in Armenia, Colonel Mikhail Sorokin has said that the army has taken no action so far. All garrisons and military equipment are in place. Tighter security at some facilities is the sole exception. The staff of the 7th Army believes there is no need for moving additional troop contingents to Armenia. Local governments are in operation and there is no need for a state of emergency.

Armenian Supreme Soviet Demand Deputy's Release

*NC2008195291 Yerevan Radio Yerevan Network
in Armenian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 91*

[Message to USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Lukyanov and USSR Procurator General Trubin from the Armenian Supreme Soviet's Legal Affairs Commission and Human Rights and Nationalities Affairs Commission; place, date not given]

[Text] The change in Soviet leadership which purportedly was made to protect legality was distinguished by the gross violation of that legality. Despite the double immunity he enjoys, Telman Khorenovich Gdlyan, USSR people's deputy and deputy of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, has been detained. The reasons for his detention and the place of his detention are not known.

According to information received, the pertinent authorities are refusing to give specific answers to inquiries from the deputies of various soviets and public representatives about this affair.

The Armenian Supreme Soviet's Legal Affairs Commission and Human Rights and Nationalities Affairs Commission hereby express their concern about the fate of the Armenian Supreme Soviet deputy and condemn such illegal acts and point out that these are incompatible with the Soviet Union's international undertakings in the sphere of legality and human rights.

The commissions of the Armenian Supreme Soviet demand the immediate release of Armenian Supreme Soviet Deputy Telman Gdlyan and the institution of charges against those who initiated and carried out the illegal detention.

Enterprises Urge No Break With Union

OW1708201391 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1600 GMT 17 Aug 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Chief managers of enterprises-members of the association "Armenia" called on the republic's leaders, the chairman of parliament, Mr. Levon Ter-Petrosyan, and prime-minister Mr. Vazgen Manukian, to join immediately the process of discussing and signing the Union treaty.

The association set up last year is composed of 45 mostly Moscow-run enterprises and research and development organisations. With a labour force of about 120,000 people, they account for over one-third of Armenia's industrial output.

The appeal says trade deficit is an inherent characteristic of Armenia's economy. Most Armenian-made goods are inferior to international standards and thus can only be marketed within the Soviet economy. Hence, Armenia should by no means attempt to break with the Union.

The Armenian Government should start negotiating a compromise solution so that it could sign a Union treaty acceptable for the republic, the appeal stresses.

Azerbaijan

Tehran Radio Reports Azerbaijan Calm

LD2008155891 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] The border crossings of Soviet and Iranian local inhabitants in the border regions of Bileh-Savar and Astara continue as before. The Central News Unit has reported from Ardabil: The only noticeable change is that fresh Soviet forces have been stationed at sensitive border posts. The same report, quoting a number of Soviet Azerbaijan Republic's inhabitants who have recently set foot in our country, states that the internal situation in that province is calm.

Baku Reports 'Bandits' Attack Kelbadzharskiy

NC1908063591 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri
0440 GMT 15 Aug 91

[From the republican press review]

[Text] KOMMUNIST reports today that Armenian bandits attacked [name indistinct] grazing areas in Azerbaijan's Kelbadzharskiy Rayon from Armenia's [name indistinct] Rayon at 1700 on 12 August. Militiamen managed to repulse the attackers after fierce fighting during which Askerov, a militia sergeant attached to the Beynagan Internal Affairs Department, lost his life. Two other militiamen, Kurbanov and Dzhaferov, were wounded.

NKAO Organization Committee Vehicle Attacked

NC2008085391 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri
1700 GMT 16 Aug 91

[Text] An attempt has been made in Stepanakert to assassinate the officials of the Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO] Organization Committee. The committee's press center has disclosed that at 1930 on 15 August explosives were thrown at the VAZ 1169 vehicle, which is used by the NKAO Organization Committee members, including Polyanichko, Agayev, Mamedov, and Nesimov, in central Stepanakert. Salahov, a responsible functionary of the NKAO Organization Committee, and the driver of the vehicle were wounded when the explosives detonated inside the vehicle. The two men were taken to hospital. The Azerbaijan Republic operations and investigation group has launched an investigation into the incident.

Hostage Situation Concludes Peacefully

Hostages Released

LD2008175291 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By Aleksandr Borisov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TASS)—A TASS correspondent was informed by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs that at 0530 this morning, 28 servicemen of the troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs were released by armed formations in the village of Aterk in Mardakertskiy Rayon [Mardakert] in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast. Weapons belonging to the servicemen have not been returned. A further 12 people remain hostage, but an agreement has now been reached on their release.

More on Hostage Release

LD2008172391 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1606 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By Vadim Byrkin]

[Text] Stepanakert, 20 Aug (TASS)—All 40 servicemen of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Internal Troops seized as hostages six days ago in the village of Aterk in Mardakert Rayon of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast were released today.

The subunits of troops in a state of preparation for an operation to free the servicemen have been withdrawn from the village in observance of an accord.

A TASS correspondent was told today by Colonel Vladimir Podolin, spokesman for the military-political administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Internal Troops, that "the release of the hostages passed off without a single shot and showed promise for ways of settling a problem peacefully."

All the hostages have returned to their subunits.

Kazakhstan

Nazarbayev Comments on Emergency Committee

Assails Committee's Moves

LD2008154891 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1453 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By Vladimir Akimov]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 20 Aug (TASS)—President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev made an official statement today in connection with the events taking place in the country.

The statement notes that "the economic and, indeed, the political life of the state has reached that fateful point beyond which the complete and final collapse of society is imminent." According to Nazarbayev, he was speaking of this "at the Fourth Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR when he criticized Mikhail Gorbachev for political passivity and for his inability to firmly pursue the course of perestroika, of which he was the initiator."

However, the USSR and his government were unable to draw the due conclusions, the statement notes. The situation in the country, Nazarbayev believes, "required immediate intervention. But, while stating this fact, I can say unequivocally: A state of emergency should have been declared only on the basis of a constitutional and legal foundation. All the more so since we have declared to the whole world our desire to build a law-governed state."

Nursultan Nazarbayev went on to stress that the committee set up by three persons "without the participation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the republics, is bringing into being documents known to be illegal which, apart from anything else, flout republican declarations of sovereignty and ignore the chosen course toward a market economy."

Nazarbayev believes that the way out of the present situation "can only be on a strictly constitutional basis."

"If we continue further down the crooked path of lawlessness," the statement says, "the people will not forgive us for this. Above all, in these difficult days for the country, we want to hear the view of Mikhail Gorbachev himself, who should personally confirm his inability to carry out the duties placed upon him."

The president of Kazakhstan proposed that "the political situation be examined at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet without delay. Within 10 days, an extraordinary Congress of USSR People's Deputies should be convened, at which a specific date should be set for nationwide elections of the USSR president, and in the shortest possible period of time."

Nazarbayev described as another major problem which brooks no delay "the signing of the Union treaty, which

has been approved by the parliaments of eight republics. Any changes to the ratified text of this document can only be made with the agreement of the supreme bodies of power of these republics."

He appealed to the parliaments and peoples of all the republics of the country to back the proposals he has put forward.

Committee Documents 'Utterly Unlawful'

OW2008225991 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1924 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Edition 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev has said that the Emergency Committee formed by three persons without the participation of the USSR Supreme Soviet or republics issues utterly unlawful documents, which also infringe upon the republican declarations of sovereignty and ignore the course towards a market economy. Nazarbayev was speaking in Alma-Ata on Tuesday. He emphasized two basic ideas.

"Firstly, there is no doubt that the economic and political life in the country has approached a critical point beyond which there would begin decay of society. This is precisely what I told the 4th Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation when I criticized Gorbachev for inactivity and inability to firmly advance the policy of perestroika he had launched." Nazarbayev said that Gorbachev failed to derive the appropriate lessons from that.

"Secondly, I can unambiguously say that a state of emergency could be announced only with reliance on a constitutional and legal basis, the more so, since we have told the whole world we are going to build a state ruled by law."

Kazakhstan's president sees a way out in strict compliance with the Constitution. "If we continue along the curvy path of lawlessness, the people will never forgive us," he said.

These days, critical to the nation "we would like to hear the opinion of Mikhail Gorbachev, who can either deny or confirm his inability to cope with his duties", Nazarbayev said.

The Kazakh president suggested an early discussion at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the situation in the country. An emergency Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR must be convened within a ten day deadline to set a date for the nation-wide election of the USSR president. The election must be held as soon as possible.

About the signing of the Union treaty Nazarbayev said that problem brooked no delay. Any amendments to the endorsed wording of the treaty can be made only with the consent of the supreme bodies of power of the nine republics that have agreed to join a renewed Union.

Kyrgyzstan

Republic Calm, Organizations Working

LD2008175591 Moscow Central Television
Vostok Program and Orbita Networks in Russian
1530 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Perhaps the primary task of local law and enforcement bodies today is to prevent acts of provocation which might provide grounds for the introduction of a state of emergency on the territory of the republic, obstruct the process of democratic and market transformations and the course toward the real fulfilment of state sovereignty and international cooperation.

Kyrgyzstan President Askar Akayev affirmed his adherence to these principles in all clarity in his televised address to the people of the republic yesterday. He called on the population to continue working and to ensure public order and discipline.

The head of the republic yesterday also issued a decree on releasing General Asankulov, chairman of the republican KGB, from his post in connection with his retirement on pension, and on appointing to this post on a temporary acting basis Vice President Kuznetsov. He is one of the initiators of the new republican movement National Unity [Narodnoye Yedinstvo] which has been negatively assessed by the Kyrgyzstan CP Central Committee.

The Central Committee bureau has published a statement on support for the anti-crisis program and the measures adopted by the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the USSR, although, as is stated here, these measures should not affect the right of republics to decide in a legal manner the issue of joining the Union.

According to information from the Kyrgyzstan Ministry of Internal Affairs, the situation in Bishkek and in the republic as a whole is calm. All enterprises and organizations are working.

Uzbekistan

Republic Reaction to USSR State of Emergency

Statement by Supreme Soviet, Government

OW2008220391 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1924 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From the "Express Editon 13"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Presidium of Uzbekistan's Supreme Soviet and the republican government issued a joint statement on Tuesday describing the situation in the country as "very controversial". In a situation like this, the statement says, "social and political stability must be preserved and fostered, all sound political and social forces consolidated and order and discipline enforced in all

spheres. We are against the use of military force in peace time in a bid to settle differences between social and political forces."

Karimov Confirms Loyalty to 'Chosen Course'

OW2108003191 Moscow INTERFAX in English
2350 GMT 20 Aug 91

[From "Express Edition"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On Tuesday Uzbek President Islam Karimov made an appeal in Uzbek on republican TV, confirming loyalty to the chosen course and urging restraint and discipline.

Specifically, Karimov declared that the "Uzbek republic and its leadership never acted on instructions from the outside during perestroika period."

"Whatever instructions came from the centre," emphasized the Uzbek president, "whatever attempts were made to show us the way, we did not stray from the course we had taken. This course is in line with the history and best interests of the Uzbek people, their customs and traditions and the natural conditions."

The Uzbek president also said that he had always supported firm discipline and order. The people, he said, "are tired of empty talk."

Karimov Sees No Need for State of Emergency

LD2008183691 Moscow All-Union Radio
First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1600 GMT
20 Aug 91

[Text] A meeting between Uzbek President Karimov and the aktiv of the city was held in the capital of Uzbekistan. Characterizing the situation in the country, the president noted that there is no need to introduce the state of emergency in Uzbekistan. At the same time, he stressed that democracy without order and discipline is no good for people. Events of the past confirm this. Some people often mask their political ambitions and aspirations for power behind the screen of democracy and glasnost.

Supreme Soviet Statement

LD2108014991 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 91

[By Vladimir Pruger]

[Text] Tashkent, 20 Aug (TASS)—The socioeconomic policy of the republic, which was worked out with the participation of wide public forces and approved by the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan, remains unchanged, a statement adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Cabinet of Ministers of this Soviet Central Asia Republic says. "The well-being of the Uzbek people, the prosperity of all people who live in Uzbekistan, and interethnic and social accord while

preserving strict discipline and order—this is the aim of our policy,” the document noted.

The statement draws attention to the fact that the republic will steadily and consistently implement principles of the declaration on sovereignty, a policy of further development of reforms in economic life, of giving equal rights to all kinds of property, and of broadening and strengthening the republic's foreign economic ties.

It was recognized to be expedient, the statement says, to create a republic commission for coordinating work of

executive and administration bodies. Ensuring uninterrupted activities of all spheres providing for vital necessities and of ensuring a steady supply of food and essential goods to the people of the republic are its responsibility.

The statement calls on every citizen of the republic in the present situation to show self-restraint and calm, and not give way to various rumors, provocations, and emotional feelings and to do everything possible to provide for a quiet life, work, and study.